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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Big Three

THE announcement that President Eisenhower and Mr. Macmillan are to meet next month will undoubtedly be welcomed with feelings of quiet satisfaction throughout Britain, the Commonwealth and the United States. It denotes, among other things, the ending of a briefly unhappy phase in Anglo-American relations, and promises the full re-establishment of the close understanding which existed between the two nations up to the time of the Suez crisis.

The measure of goodwill which lies behind President Eisenhower's agreement to indulge with Mr. Macmillan in four days of deliberations is underlined by his offer to leave the United States and hold the meeting in Bermuda. It is a graciously friendly gesture and assures in advance an harmonious meeting.

The two leaders, however, are going to do much more than smoke a pipe of peace, or to renew in person a friendship firmly established during the war. There may be no set agenda, but the range of topics on which they will exchange views will certainly be comprehensive.

FROM the meeting can be expected to emerge a closer identity of views relating to the threat of Communism in the Middle East, and of common action to be taken to repel that threat. Mr. Eisenhower's recent expounded "doctrine" for the maintenance of stability in the area illustrates the new awareness which has seized the President of the dangerous situation which has arisen as a result of Soviet political penetration into several of the Arab countries.

Two other subjects of close mutual interest will also inevitably arise during the Bermuda discussions. One is Britain's readjusted defence policy which has for its purpose elimination of wastage in manpower, production of armaments and the development of weapons, and with it a saving of expenditure that will help to stabilise the nation's economy; the other is Britain's future commitments to NATO.

The two subjects are in fact interwoven and they also deeply involve Anglo-American co-operation if the needs of both Britain and the Atlantic organisation are to be effectively composed. Mr. Duncan Sandys' recent visit to Washington prepared the ground for this realignment of policies and obligations, but it will be at Bermuda, it is hoped, where they will receive the required approval for their implementation.

LESS directly affecting the United States, but a subject which deeply interests President Eisenhower and which Mr. Macmillan will almost certainly desire to introduce, is the proposed European free market scheme. Here Mr. Macmillan starts off with the encouraging knowledge that Mr. Eisenhower has given the project his blessing, and that he sees in it yet another road to the solidifying and stabilising of Western Europe. Mr. Macmillan probably will not seek from the President more than moral backing for the enterprise, but this he can confidently expect to receive.

BRITAIN CALLS FOR AQABA GULF GUARANTEE

London, Feb. 11. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, said today the United Nations should make it clear that when Israeli troops withdrew from Egyptian territory the United Nations' full authority will be exercised to ensure freedom of navigation through the Gulf of Aqaba.

Replied to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd said he hoped "it will not come to a sanctions resolution (against Israel) in the United Nations." The questions concerned instructions given to the British delegate at the United Nations on the recent resolutions calling upon Israel to evacuate the Gaza strip and the area alongside the Gulf of Aqaba.

Mr. Lloyd said the British representative at the United Nations had made it clear that he did not regard the withdrawal of Israeli troops as sufficient in itself.

He had added they would have to see further action to settle some of the problems in the area in the interest of peace and stability. Captain Charles Waterhouse, Conservative, asked whether the British representative at the United Nations would have definite instructions not to support any imposition of sanctions against Israel unless the conditions the representative had spoken of were first complied with.

Mr. Lloyd: It would be quite wrong for the British Government to support sanctions without the other part of the picture being covered. "I hope myself it will not come to a sanctions resolution."—Reuter.

Washington, Feb. 11. The US Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, has proposed to Mr. Abba Eban, the Israeli delegate at the UN a new two-point plan aimed at meeting, at least in part, Israel's conditions for withdrawing its forces from the Gaza strip and the Gulf of Aqaba, it was reported tonight.

DULLES' 2-POINT PLAN

The two points were: ★ The United States would publicly declare its support of free navigation in the Gulf of Aqaba. ★ The United States would declare its purpose, and use its influence as a member of the United Nations to have U.N. forces or U.N. observers in large numbers take up positions in the Gaza strip to prevent its use as a base for Egyptian military forays into Israel.

Mr. Eban was understood to have promised to refer the proposal to his Government immediately and ask for an answer in the next 24 to 48 hours. 'CONCRETE' Earlier Mr. Eban had said the talks were "very concrete." A Jerusalem report said the Israeli Foreign Ministry today accused Egypt of violating some 20 provisions of the United Nations charter and 18 U.N. resolutions and international treaties and conventions. A ministry spokesman told a press conference that the "application of double standards to Israel and Egypt would seriously undermine the United Nations role in the area." Observers here believed he was referring to current demands by some U.N. General Assembly delegates for sanctions against Israel because of its failure to comply with the assembly's resolution calling for an "immediate" withdrawal of Israel troops from Egypt.

The Foreign Ministry statement said Egypt "treated with contempt" the U.N. resolutions as well as the U.N. universal declaration of human rights by her persecution of Jewish inhabitants and the treatment meted out to Israeli prisoners of war.—Reuter.

Paris Traffic Tie Up

Paris, Feb. 11. Striking Communist-led postal workers broke through police barricades today and staged an impromptu street march that tied up mid-town traffic for more than an hour. They roughed up two motorcycle policemen who knocked one demonstrator down in trying to clear a path through the parade, which demonstrators made with locked arms. There was serious injury, but the police arrested several demonstrators.—United Press.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS REVOLT

NENNI OUSTED

SHOCK CONGRESS VOTE

Venice, Feb. 11. Signor Pietro Nenni, Italy's veteran Socialist leader, was tonight ousted from undisputed control of his party by a sudden "palace revolution" of party office holders.

In a poll for a new Central Committee of the party Signor Nenni's candidates won only 27 seats of a total 81.

A group consisting mainly of party office holders who feared a threat to the party leader won 30 seats.

Another group headed by Signor Lello Basso, former party secretary, won 10 seats, and a group led by Signor Sandro Pertini, opposing the proposed break between Socialists and Communists, won nine.

The vote threw the Socialist Party into total confusion after a National Congress, the top policy-making body, had last night unanimously approved Signor Nenni's policy of trying to wrest from the Communists control of Italy's left-wing and of organised labour.

DISCREPANCY When the result of the vote for the Central Committee was announced tonight, Signor Nenni issued a statement, emphasising the discrepancy between unanimous approval of his policy by the Congress and the divided vote for the Committee.

He added that he left it to the Central Committee to sort out this discrepancy. The Central Committee is due to meet either tomorrow in Venice or on Thursday in Rome.

Antagonised by the effects of their revolt against the 66-year-old party leader, the two main dissident groups were tonight trying to persuade him to continue in office in agreement with one or the other of them.

NO CONDITIONS Signor Nenni made it known that he would only accept the leadership again if one or both the groups would support his policies completely and without conditions.

The biggest dissident group had no definite political colouring, but consisted largely of people holding paid party jobs. They were led into revolt by Signor Basso, who during the Congress debates declared that he had accepted Signor Nenni's policy of leading the Socialists and Social Democrats into a big party capable of competing for Government power on democratic party lines.—Reuter.

BID TO EASE TRADE BAN

London, Feb. 11. THE British Government agreed today that it was pressing "week by week" to try to secure a relaxation of controls on Western trade with China imposed at the time of the war in Korea.

Mr. Stephen Swingle, Labour, asked in the House of Commons what representations the Government had made in the last three months in Washington and on the Paris committee which deals with this subject.

Mr. Ian Harvey, Joint Foreign Under-Secretary, said the British Government had made its views abundantly clear to all members of the consultative group in Paris but he could not disclose the details of confidential discussions and representations.

Mr. Swingle asked whether the Government was pressing this matter week by week to try to secure a relaxation of the controls.

Mr. Harvey replied that it was reasonable to make that a assumption.—Reuter.

PARATROOPS FOR ADEN

From HUGH POND

London, Feb. 12. Urgent reinforcements are being flown from Britain to Aden this week. About 100 paratroops of the 33 Parachute Field Regt, R.A., will go from Lymington, Wiltshire.

They will take three 25-pounder field guns and a troop of 42 heavy mortars. Some of their 20 Hastings aircraft will carry ammunition and supplies.—London Express Service.

RAF Planes Destroy Rebel Village

Aden, Feb. 11. The village of Danaba in the western Aden protectorate was destroyed by Royal Air Force bombs and rocket attacks today after a 48-hour ultimatum to hand over dissident tribesmen had expired, an official communique reported.

Bulganin Note To Adenauer Released

Moscow, Feb. 11. The Soviet Premier, Marshal Bulganin, made a major bid for a Soviet-German rapprochement in his letter to the German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, which was released today.

He offered the Germans the prospect of better relations with Russia achieved through increased trade, cultural and technical co-operation and a proposed consular convention which would "facilitate questions connected with repatriation."

At the same time the Soviet Premier warned that German rearmament complicated West Germany's international position, increased "mistrust and suspicion" of its neighbours and also hindered German reunification.

He warned that atomic weapons supplied to Germany by its allies had not strengthened Germany but only complicated its political position.

He wrote to you about this in all frankness, not because our country fears the creation in the German Federal Republic of a new army, but because we are moved by a feeling of concern and responsibility for the fate of peace in Europe," said the letter.

Marshal Bulganin's letter, approximately 2,500 words long, was delivered to Herr Adenauer by the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. A. Smirnov, in Bonn last Friday.—United Press.

Marshal Bulganin warned that the question of war or peace in Europe "depends above all on how relations between our two peoples add up."

He said the Soviet leaders had concluded that the basic interests of the Russian and German people demanded that relations between the two countries "take a decisive turning away from mistrust and even known hostility to confidence and friendship."

ASSISTANCE He said friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic would strengthen world peace. He also said that only by bringing East and West Germany together could a solution of the unification question be solved.

He offered Soviet assistance in bringing the two Germanies together, but did not provide any details on what form this assistance would take.

He proposed what he called "concrete steps" to obtain a serious improvement in relations between the two countries. (Contd. on back page, Col. 1)

COMING FROM CHINA

London, Feb. 11. Captain P. McWhewy and all 20 crew members of the 1,200-ton British freighter, King Bee which sank near Amoy on January 24, left for Hongkong by special train today.

NEGRO KILLER SHOT DEAD

Columbus, Feb. 11. Luigi Flowers, department store owner who shot a Negro leader to death last year, was fatally wounded with a pistol bullet early today.

He died in the emergency room of City Medical Centre where he was rushed shortly after he was found slumped in the vestibule of the Dixie Theatre across the street from his store.

Police had no clues to the mysterious shooting. One bullet passed through his head and he never regained consciousness.

NO WITNESSES Detective chief H. T. Whitley said no arrests had been made and that apparently there were no witnesses to the shooting.

Last February Flowers shot and killed Dr. T.H. Brewer, Columbus, National Association for the Advancement of the Coloured Peoples (NAACP) leader.

Brewer had come to his office to complain about alleged Police brutality to Negroes in the vicinity of Flowers store.

Flowers pleaded he shot Brewer in "self defence" when the Negro, reached into his pocket as though to introduce a weapon.

A Grand Jury ruled that the shooting was in self defence and did not indict Flowers.—United Press.

Problem Greater

"Yet the problem is now greater and more involved. Contrary to popular impression, imports have not fallen off. Total imports of grey cloth last year, at 207,700,000 square yards, were only fractionally under 0.2 per cent less than in 1955, and were 13 per cent higher than in 1954."

"Imports from India were 1.7 per cent less than in 1955, and were 13 per cent higher than in 1954, but those from Hongkong were 14 per cent higher and were three times the 1954 figure."

"The cotton industry in Lancashire is passing through a period of relative and perhaps temporary good trade, but it is to revive agitation against duty-free and quota-free imports of cloth from India, Hongkong and Commonwealth countries."

Take Time "If a mission to Pakistan is successful in securing acceptance and if further negotiations can bring both the Indians and Hongkong to agree to a ceiling, the situation will seem more encouraging."

"But this will take some time. The Indian mill owner may agreeably restrict his own sales to Britain, but how is he, or the Mill Owners Association, to ensure control over other trade outlets whether in India or not? Unless Hongkong also agreed, shipments could be diverted via Hongkong, and probably through many other places. Nor could India agree without parallel agreement by Pakistan for even a slight growth of Pakistan's cotton cloth exports at the expense of India would arouse more public indignation in India than a greater volume of competition from elsewhere."—France Press.

ANOTHER COLD AND FROSTY MORNING

But It's Getting Warmer

The Royal Observatory says it is getting warmer, but reports from people at various points like the Peak and Cape D'Aguilar complain that "it is still very, very cold."

Last night the staff of the Royal Observatory said it is less cold today than yesterday, by only a degree or so—but it will be cold again tonight.

However the temperature will generally increase gradually from day to day, and the Colony can expect an increase of clouds after tonight.

There was again frost on the hills around Sek Kong and Taimoshan, but not as heavy as it was yesterday.

The Observatory recorded a minimum air temperature of 37.1 and a minimum grass temperature of 36.1 at 7 a.m. today. Yesterday's figures at the same time were 38.5 and 35.5 respectively.

The lowest ever experienced in the Observatory was 32 degrees in January, 1893 and yesterday's temperature was the second lowest. It was also the lowest ever in February.

COLD WIND At Sek Kong yesterday morning the minimum air temperature was 33 degrees and the grass minimum 29 degrees. In January, 1955 the grass temperature there went as low as 28.5. This morning the minimum temperature there was 36.1 and the minimum grass temperature was 30.8.

At Cape D'Aguilar, the Cable and Wireless Station, which is almost at sea level, reported 40 degrees at 7 a.m. as opposed to 39 degrees yesterday morning, but "there is still a very, very cold wind off the sea."

Cable and Wireless at the Peak reported a slightly warmer morning than yesterday's 32 degrees.

At Kai Tak, the thermometer registered 40.4 between 3 a.m. and 4 a.m. which is 4.5 degrees higher than yesterday. Since then the temperature has risen to 45 degrees.

LONDON COMMENT ON COTTON MISSION

Considerable further delay in solving the problem of Commonwealth grey cloth imports to Britain now seems inevitable, reports the "Financial Times" textile bulletin today.

The report bases this conclusion on the guarded statement issued by the Lancashire mission, which has just returned from India and Hongkong.

The bulletin states, "At the industrial level, much more negotiating remains to be done in person or by mail."

"At the official level, the Government is relieved from deciding whether it ought to reverse its policy of declining to take practical steps to restrict imports."

Problem Greater "Yet the problem is now greater and more involved. Contrary to popular impression, imports have not fallen off. Total imports of grey cloth last year, at 207,700,000 square yards, were only fractionally under 0.2 per cent less than in 1955, and were 13 per cent higher than in 1954."

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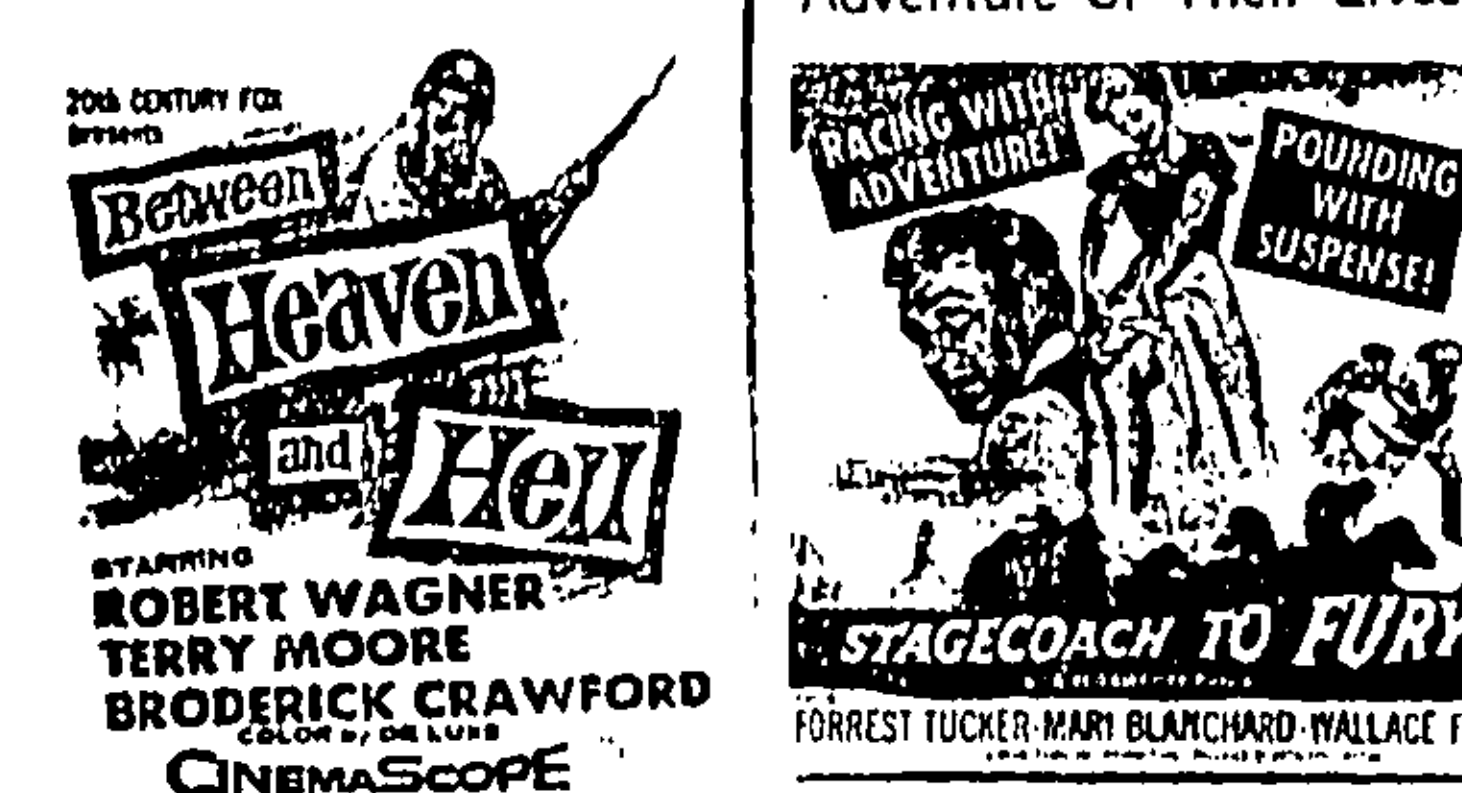
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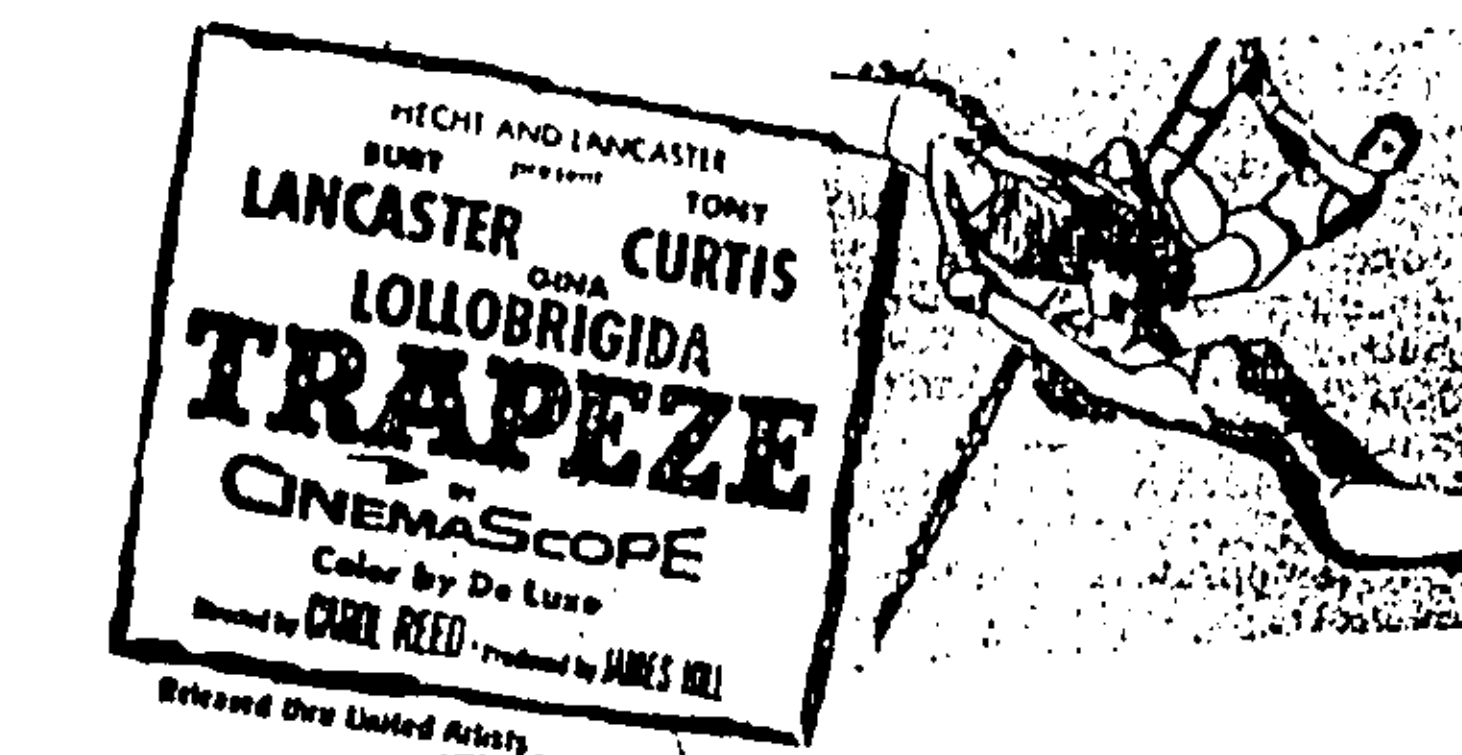


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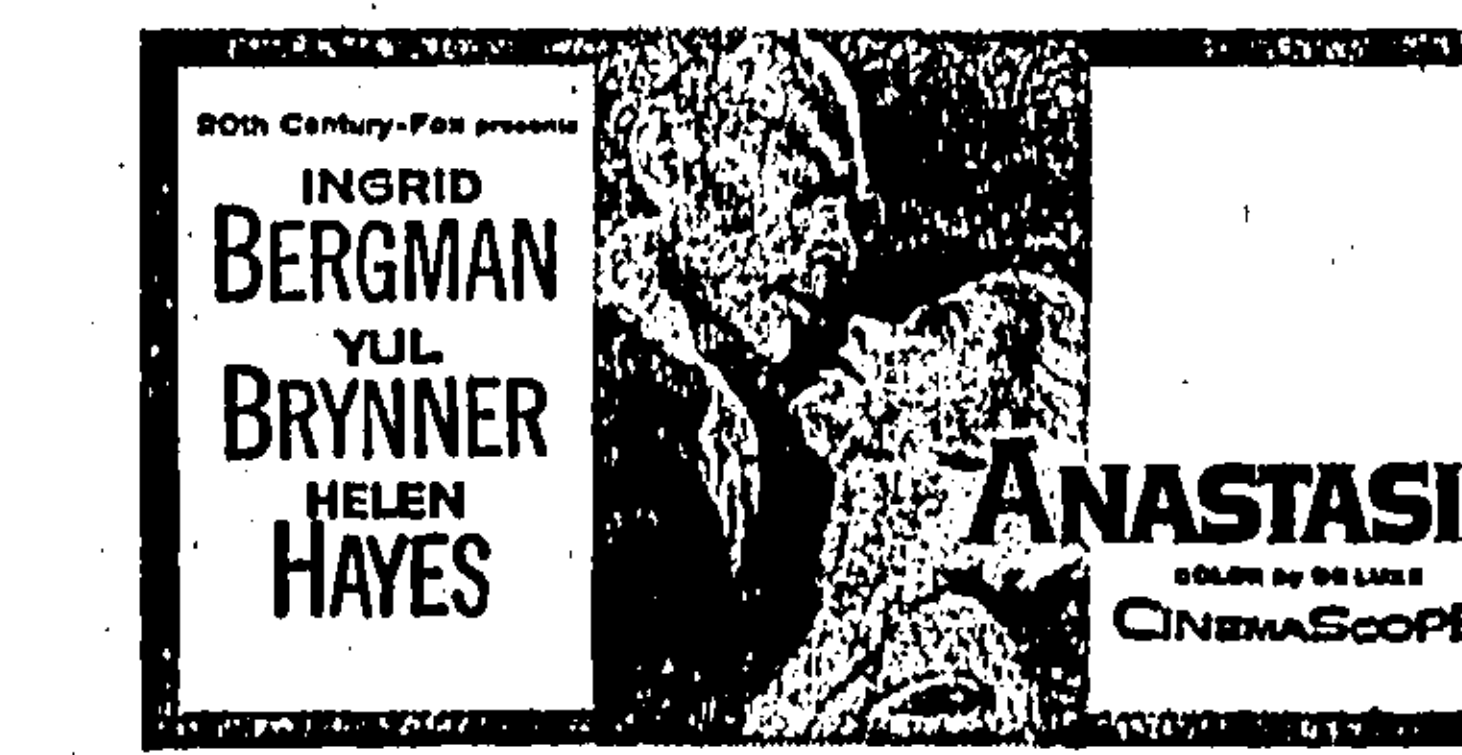


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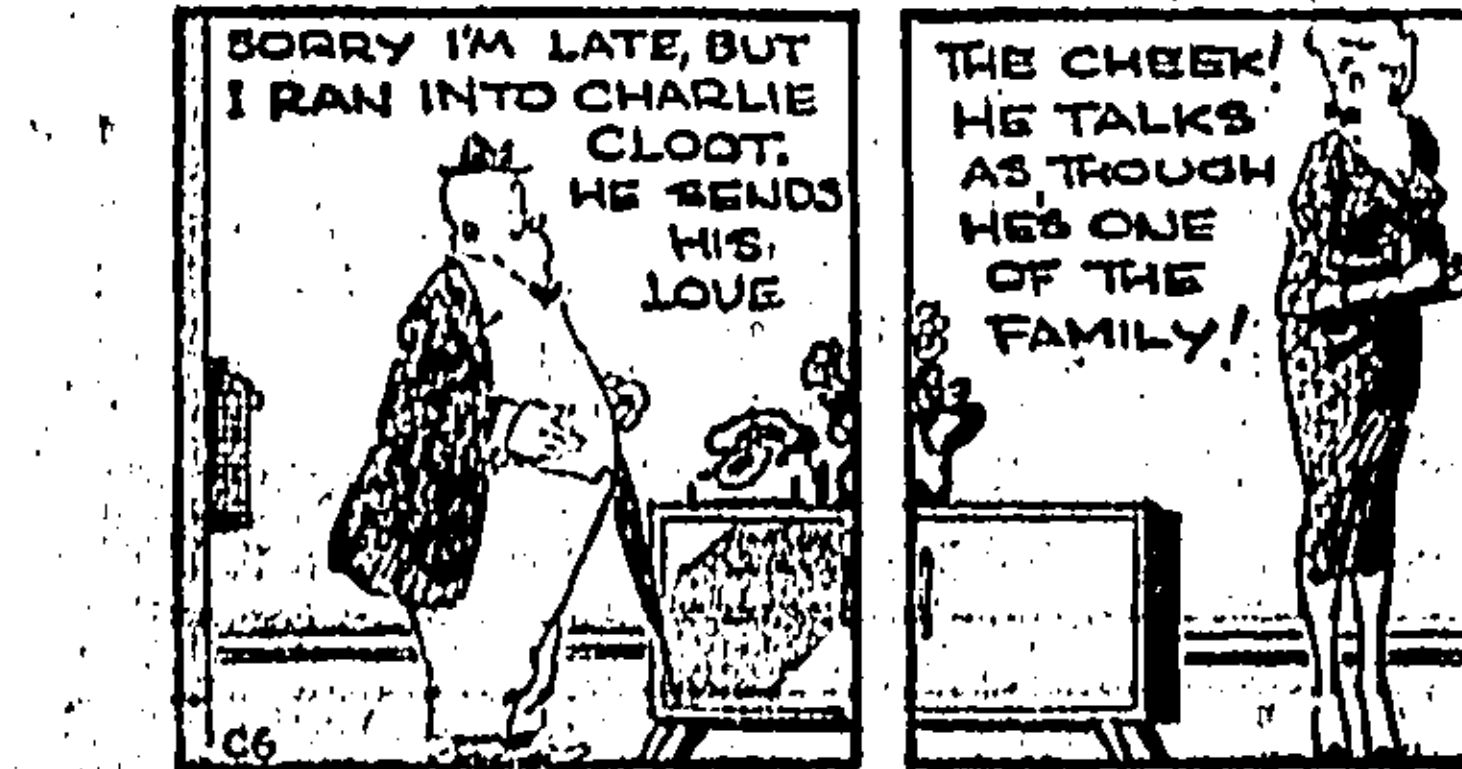
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AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.



POP



Duke's Secretary Returns Home



Lieutenant-Commander Michael Parker, who resigned his post as secretary to the Duke of Edinburgh after it had been announced that he and his wife have separated, walks to the customs at London Airport on Wednesday after flying from Gibraltar, where he said goodbye to the Duke. Express Photo.

JAPAN-KOREA RELATIONS MAY IMPROVE

Washington, Feb. 12. Dr You Chan Yang, the Korean Ambassador here, said in an interview today that he was greatly encouraged by signs of a thaw in relations between Japan and South Korea.

He expressed the view that election of Mr. Tanaka Ishibashi as Japan's new Prime Minister would be followed by an early settlement of problems and opening of diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Seoul.

The two nations, both military allies of the United States, have been feuding ever since Korea was liberated from Japanese occupation in 1945.

Encouraged

The Ambassador said: "I am greatly encouraged by statements by members of the new Japanese Government, especially statements by the Prime Minister."

"There are definite signs that negotiations (which have been broken off on several occasions) will be resumed soon and that they will be successful in easing some of the bottlenecks which have plagued us in the past."

Dr Yang referred to a "friendly talk" he had with Mr. Suwada, a member of Japan's delegation to the United Nations, on a flight from New York to Washington last Friday.

Dr Yang, who had been attending the General Assembly sessions in New York, said Mr. Suwada told him Japan was preparing to re-open the negotiations.

He also told the Ambassador it was his belief that all problems would be settled satisfactorily.

Although Mr. Suwada did not say so directly, his statement was interpreted by the Ambassador as meaning that Japan was willing to accept two conditions which Korea has insisted must be met before the negotiations can be resumed.

Two Conditions

These are: 1. The withdrawal of Japan's claim to about 85 percent of Korea's property. This claim was based on the contention that Japan built an impressive industrial base in

Korea during its 36-year occupation of the peninsula.

2. Retraction of the so-called "Kubota statement" that the Japanese occupation was beneficial to the Korean people. The statement was made by Mr. Kanichiro Kubota, Japan's chief negotiator in 1953, and was responsible for an angry Korean reaction at that time.

Dr Yang said that if Japan satisfied these two pre-conditions, other disputes, including fishing rights, the release of Koreans imprisoned in Japan and Japanese fishermen detained at the formal negotiations.

Dr Yang has been one of Japan's severest critics in recent years.

Optimism

Today, he expressed optimism about the future of Korean-Japanese relations, but he added:

"I hope that the Japanese are not engaging in double-talk again. They have disappointed us before. The responsibility is on their shoulders, and the sooner they realize this, the better it will be."—Reuter.

Montesi Trial New Track

Venice, Feb. 11.

After three weeks of contradictory evidence, of charges and counter-charges which shed no new light on the death of Wilma Montesi, the court will this week start on a new track.

This is to search into the past life of the pretty Italian girl whose body was found on the beach in 1954, allegedly after a drug and sex orgy.

The court was reportedly convinced that the key to the Montesi affair might be found in the acts and incidents of the month which preceded her death.

The real highlight of the trial is expected to be the testimony of screen starlet Anna Maria Cagno, "Black Swan," who made the original charges about Wilma's death, as well as the Jesuit priest Dell'Olio, the confidant of the "Black Swan."

In all, 170 witnesses will be heard.—France-Press.

'Revolutionary' Councils Want Action

Djakarta, Feb. 11.

"Revolutionary" councils throughout Indonesia want more drastic and radical steps if the Djakarta Government continues to ignore demands of various Indonesian regions, the leader of the Central Sumatra "Buffalo Council" declared today.

Lieut-Col. Ahmad Hussein said seven regional councils will meet soon to discuss means of dealing with the weaknesses of the Djakarta Government and exposing the Government's failure to surmount Indonesia's current internal problems.—United Press.

General Norstad, who last November succeeded General Alfred Gruenther as Supreme Commander in Europe, told his audience the deterrent strategy of NATO must have these essential elements: it was "to face down an adversary as powerful as the one who confronts us."

1. It must command sufficient forces to warrant that no attack against it could succeed.

2. It must be infused with an unhesitating deterrence.

General Norstad later said: "Five years ago, NATO established certain force levels. The development and distribution of new weapons later allowed it to lower these levels."

"Our requirements can never be estimated to the last decimal, but I am convinced that the structure remaining to us is close to the minimum we dare risk."

"The economic soundness of the nations in the alliance is, of course, an essential factor in our strategic equation."

"But if economic considerations alone should dictate strategy, the outcome might be the catastrophe we have laboured so hard to avoid."—China Mail Special.

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NATO SHIELD NOT YET STRONG ENOUGH

Economic Considerations Alone Cannot Dictate Strategy

London, Feb. 11.

General Lauris Norstad, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, said here tonight that catastrophe might be the outcome for the Atlantic Treaty nations if economic consideration alone dictated strategy.

"I am convinced that the structure of force levels remaining to us is close to the minimum we dare risk," he told the audience at an English-speaking Union dinner organised in his honour.

Speaking against the background of Britain's intention to cut defence expenditure because of her economic difficulties, General Norstad commented: "We have much to measure, much to weigh."

Our retaliatory forces, given the technical advantage which is now theirs, would in time arrest and destroy an enemy.

"But before that power could be crushingly applied, it is possible that part of continental Europe might be overrun."

Disentangling invaders from invaded would be a process so hideous that no compassionate mind could entertain it.

The shield forces, then, must be strong enough to hold.

General Norstad said: "They are not yet that strong. True, their numbers have increased. True, better weapons are being put into their hands. An aggressor would find them formidable today."

"Even so, the shield will not be really stout enough until it is backed and braced by the German forces, which are now becoming available, and unless the other member nations resolutely continue the improvements in progress or in plan."

Essential Factor

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POLITICAL PHRASES BANNED

Vienna, Feb. 11.

Communist Hungary will adopt Western pedagogic methods and ban all political phrases from school books, Deputy Hungarian Minister of Culture Mrs Magda Joboru promised teachers at Pecs last night.

Radio Budapest, which quoted parts of Mrs Joboru's speech, said the Deputy Minister promised a rally of some 300 teachers that "there will be no politics in schools any more."

"Modern Western pedagogic methods will be adopted successively in our schools and used along with Eastern teaching methods," Mrs Joboru also said that "all school books will be re-examined and political phrases banned in the future."

AGITATION

Meanwhile Radio Budapest said a three-day agitation campaign was started last Saturday in the Aalgotjar coal mining area, northern Hungary.

According to the radio, more than 300 Communist agitators in a canvassing tour from house to house are trying "to convince non-Communist workers that counter-revolutionaries have spread false rumours and lies."

The radio also said that the Soviet war memorial in Győr, Western Hungary, which was destroyed during the October uprising, will be rebuilt.—United Press.

Advantage

"Our retaliatory forces, given the technical advantage which is now theirs, would in time arrest and destroy an enemy."

"But before that power could be crushingly applied, it is possible that part of continental Europe might be overrun."

Disentangling invaders from invaded would be a process so hideous that no compassionate mind could entertain it.

The shield forces, then, must be strong enough to hold.

General Norstad said: "They are not yet that strong. True, their numbers have increased. True, better weapons are being put into their hands. An aggressor would find them formidable today."

"Even so, the shield will not be really stout enough until it is backed and braced by the German forces, which are now becoming available, and unless the other member nations resolutely continue the improvements in progress or in plan."

Essential Factor

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European Common Market Plan

FUTURE MAY DEPEND ON PARIS MEETING

Paris, Feb. 11.

The future of the European "common market" scheme may depend on the outcome of a two-day meeting starting here tomorrow of the commerce and finance ministers of 17 countries of OEEC (the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation.)

Their discussion is likely to have an important bearing on the chances of getting the scheme ratified by the various parliaments, particularly that of France.

Chief item on the agenda is a discussion of the free trade area which the British Government strongly favours.

Experts' Report

This would include as many of the OEEC countries as possible as well as the common market area which six of these countries (France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) are negotiating to set up.

A committee of experts of the OEEC has prepared a report for the consideration of the ministers, which states the important conclusion that there is no technical reason why the free trade area and the common market should not be closely co-ordinated.

The exact nature of the decision which the ministers will take at the end of the two-day meeting (which might eventually last for a third day) is not, of course, known in advance. Officials hope that the ministers will authorise the immediate working out of a concrete and practical scheme for linking the European common market with the larger free trade area.

The British proposal contained in a White Paper published last week states that, as far as Britain is concerned, agricultural products cannot be included in any free trade area scheme because Britain is under obligation to maintain preferential treatment for other Commonwealth countries.

Practically all the other countries of the OEEC favour the inclusion of agriculture, even if subject to special rules and continued protection. The common market plan includes agriculture but gives the six governments concerned far-reaching powers to protect their own national agriculture against competition for at least 15 years. The common market plan itself is not yet complete. The

officials in the six countries concerned with the scheme are all optimistic about solving the outstanding problems.

M. Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister and one of the driving forces behind the scheme, has even forecast that the common market treaty will be signed before the middle of March.

But at least one very difficult problem still awaits solution: on what conditions the African territories of France and Belgium can be associated with the common market.

A meeting of the six foreign ministers to discuss this question will take place here a few days after the OEEC meeting, (Monday, February 18, and will be followed the next day by a meeting of the premiers of the six countries, in the hope that the latter will find a compromise plan which all six can accept.

Second Item

If in the discussion at the OEEC Council tomorrow and on Wednesday it becomes clear that Britain is prepared to accept customs tariff reductions at the rate provided for in the common market draft treaty, and to reduce import restrictions and export subsidies in the manner envisaged by the common market nations, this would be a powerful incentive for France to ratify the treaty.

There is still a good deal of hesitation in French industrial circles about the proposal. The OEEC Council meeting has a second item on its agenda which deals with atomic energy. This however will not call for any decision by the ministers. Last July they appointed a steering committee of experts to examine how co-operation in the atomic field between the 17 member countries could be fostered.

The Steering Committee will submit a progress draft this week but they have not yet brought their work to the point where the ministers will be called up to take any action. —Reuter.

SAUD TO VISIT MOROCCO

Madrid, Feb. 11. Saudi Arabian King Saud will visit Morocco and Libya on route home from a State visit to Spain, an official Saudi Arabian spokesman announced today.

The announcement said Saud had accepted an invitation delivered personally last night by Moroccan Sultan Mohammed V to visit the young North African nation. He will go there directly from his visit here, which is slated to end on Sunday.

And, before returning to his home he will also visit Libya, the announcement said.

Saud and Mohammed met for the first time at a dinner given by Saud last night. They saw each other again today at a luncheon at which Mohammed was host. It was from these meetings that Saud's visit to Morocco was forged.

Saud arrived here yesterday from the United States for a week-long State visit. Mohammed came here on Saturday for a three-day private visit.

Today the private visit stole the limelight when Mohammed took part in ceremonies at which a diplomatic and a judicial accord between Morocco and Spain were signed. Also taking part in the signing of the two agreements were Spanish chief of state Francisco Franco, Spanish Foreign Minister Alberto Martin Arjona and Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmed Balafout.

AT PALACE

The ceremony took place at Franco's El Pardo palace, which lies just outside Madrid. Mohammed arrived at 10hr GMT and stayed for more than an hour.

Scope of the pact was not immediately known, but the Spanish Foreign Office announced a communiqué on them would be issued soon.

Mohammed came here to discuss relations between Spain and Morocco, which achieved independence from its status as a Spanish Protectorate last spring.

As Mohammed drove out of Madrid to the signing ceremony, Saud paid a visit to the National Industries Institute, where Mohammed had visited in the morning.

Tonight, Saud was to attend a state dinner given by Franco in the magnificence of Madrid's Baroque Royal Palace.

Mohammed, whose visit is officially "private" was not to attend the dinner. —United Press.

Interference In Palestine Refugee Agency

United Nations, Feb. 11.

The head of the UN agency for Palestine refugees reported today that Egypt, Syria and Israel had interfered with the job of caring for nearly one million Arab refugees.

Henry R. Labouisse, director of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), told the General Assembly's Special Political Committee there had been serious interference with the agency's personnel by Egypt and Israel in the Gaza strip, and by Syrian authorities in Syria.

UNRWA also has had some trouble in Jordan, Labouisse said, as a result of failure of local authorities to maintain adequate records of the death of refugees drawing rations from the UN agency.

REFUSE RATIONS

As a result, he said at a press conference, UNRWA has had to refuse rations to children born in refugee families since 1951.

"It is difficult to explain to parents with three young children when they are entitled only to two rations for a family of five," he said. "But we know very well that we are still furnishing rations for at least three refugees elsewhere, in Jordan whose deaths have not been reported."

He also reported that UNRWA was in desperate financial condition and would have to halt its relief operations on July 1 unless UN members covered an \$18,700,000 budget deficit. —United Press.

Cairo, Feb. 11. The semi-official Mideast news agency reported today the Government would sell palaces and other real estates that were held by exiled King Farouk to help the Government raise revenue. —United Press.



A view of the new M60 machinegun, a lightweight general purpose gun adopted to replace all three of the US Army's present 30 calibre style machineguns. The weapon can be fired from the shoulder, the hip, a bipod, or a newly-developed aluminium tripod mount.—Express Photo.

US Red Leader Gains Victory

New York, Feb. 11.

The US Communist Party resumed discussion of a new constitution today after voting overwhelmingly yesterday to remain a party rather than turn itself again into a political association.

The resolution to remain a party was seen as a victory for the party's aging national chairman, William Z. Foster. He has followed a firm Moscow line in recent weeks against other party leaders who have urged an independence of Russia and a re-orientation of Communists toward the American political situation.

But it provided for further consideration of the political association proposal in the future. And it noted that "it would be wrong to label all proposals for change in name and form as revisionist," although some arguments for change are indeed "revisionist."

No Proper Discussion

John Gates, editor of the Communist newspaper Daily Worker and a leader of the group which wished to change party into a political association, said bitterly, however, that "if one is to be branded revisionist and liquidationist one cannot have a proper discussion of it."

The decision to remain a party was made after a straight Moscow-line address read for the 75-year-old Foster as he sat on the speaker's platform. The Convention's keynote address, by general secretary Eugene Dennis, had been considered a middle-of-the-road statement, acknowledging some need for change.

Dennis said the party must "confirm that there are universal valid Marxist principles" but also recognize "the need of achieving full independence of thought" as an American party. The issue before the party's 10th Convention was reminiscent of the battle in 1945 which ended a wartime political association, tossed long-time leader Earl Browder into Communist limbo and reconstituted the party.

Showed Repentance

Both then and now, the party's place in world communism was espoused by French Communist leader Jacques Duclos. The 1945 Communists showed repentance when the error in their ways was pointed out by Duclos. Today's party took the international Communist leaders' words as somewhat less than essential dogma. But it appeared they had helped away the convention to the side of Foster, who had stood for months almost alone among the national leadership.

Reporters were barred from the Convention sessions. Asked if this were not at variance with the party's condemnation of the administration's refusal to let US journalists enter China, a spokesman said that no reprisal was involved but a practical problem. He said many delegates feared reprisals in their own communities if they were identified as participants in the Convention sessions.

Tax Barred

Party spokesmen reported to journalists in a press room at the Lower East Side dance hall where the Convention was held. Although top editors of the Daily Worker were in attendance as delegates to the Convention, the Communist newspaper reported

ers, and those of the Russian news agency Tass were barred. The vote on the resolution was reported as "more than 300 favourable votes," three nay and 17 abstentions.—United Press.

Last-Minute Effort To Stop Strike

New York, Feb. 11.

The head of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service came to New York from Washington today in a last-minute effort to prevent a resumption of a coastwise longshore strike set for 2200 GMT tomorrow.

Mediation Service director Joseph P. Finnegan was scheduled to meet at 1700 GMT with the entire membership of the New York Shipping Association, the employer bargaining group. A joint meeting of employer bargaining and representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) was scheduled for mid-afternoon. The union announced last night that mediation efforts had failed and said the strike, interrupted 80 days ago by a Taft-Hartley law injunction, would resume tomorrow.

LARGEST

It would close America's largest port, already suffering from a 10-day-old tugboat strike which threatens the city with a critical fuel shortage. Union spokesmen said the longshoremen also would shut down shipping in other ports from Maine to Virginia.

The ILA went on strike on November 15 after it had failed to reach agreement on a new contract with the shipping association despite several extensions of the old contract. The Taft-Hartley cooling-off period was invoked nine days later.—United Press.

British Trade Drops On Average

London, Feb. 11.

The Board of Trade announced today that British exports in January totalled £281 million sterling— one per cent more than in January last year.

But the Board, quoting "preliminary" figures for British trade last month, said the export total represented a seven per cent drop in the month's average for the last quarter of 1956. Imports, totalled £370,000,000 sterling, a rise of 1.5 per cent over January, 1956, and 10

New US Army Machinegun

MASS DEPORTEES BEING RETURNED TO CAUCASUS

Moscow, Feb. 11.

The Soviet Union today announced that six minority peoples deported during the second world war into Soviet Asia would be allowed to return to their homelands in the Caucasus and Lower Volga region.

The decision was announced in a decree dated January 9 which was approved today by the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet.

The decree covered the Chechen, Ingush, Kabardinian, Balkar and the Karachai peoples from the North Caucasian mountains and the Kalmyk people, who lived in the Lower Volga region, south of Stalingrad, and who were the only Buddhists in Europe until deported.

Ordered By Stalin

The mass deportations were ordered by Stalin in 1943-44 after the people were accused of co-operating with the Germans.

They lived in areas of South Russia which marked the limit of German penetration. The secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Alexander Gor'kin, who read out the decree, said the deportations represented a "gross violation of Leninist national policy."

He said the decree provided for "liquidation of these errors, restoration of the national autonomous rights of these peoples and their return to their former homelands."

Mr Gor'kin said a committee would be formed to organise the repatriation, which was due to be completed by 1958 except for the Chechen-Ingushes, whose deadline was set for 1959. This was because the Chechens, who form an autonomous republic with the Ingushes, were much more numerous than other groups.

Genghis Khan

The second biggest group, the Kalmyks, who settled in the Lower Volga in the 17th century after wandering from Chinese Turkestan, claim to be the last direct descendants of Genghis Khan's golden horde.

The decree did not mention the Crimean Tatars and the Volga Germans, who were also deported since 1940 by Stalin to Soviet Asia.

In his speech to the 20th party congress last year, Mr Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Communist Party chief, referred to the deportation of these peoples. According to a version of the speech issued by the American State Department, he said: "All the more monstrous are the acts, whose initiator was Stalin, and which are crude violations of the basic Leninist principles of the nationality policy of the Soviet State."

Whole Nations

"We refer to the mass deportations from their native places of whole nations together with all Communists and Komsomols without any exception; this deportation action was not dictated by any military considerations."

After listing the peoples deported, he concluded: "The Ukrainians avoided meeting this fate only because there were too many of them and there was no place to which to deport them. Otherwise he would have deported them also." —Reuter.

FAR EAST ROAD RESEARCH

Singapore, Feb. 11.

An official report, published in Britain, has discussed the establishment of an organisation to co-ordinate road research in British Southeast Asian territories. It was announced today. The report reviewed the road systems of Singapore, Malaya, Brunei, Sarawak and North Borneo, said a bulletin released by the office here of the United Kingdom Commissioner-General in Southeast Asia.

Roads varied from the well-developed systems of Singapore and some states of Malaya to the inadequate systems in the Borneo territories, the report found.

APPROVAL

In order that road systems in the Far East should be developed and the necessary technical assistance given, the report said that much thought had now been given to the building-up of a colonial road research organisation.

The Colonial Research Council has approved the recommendation that there should be a central organisation in the United Kingdom, co-ordinating road research for the colonies, and that research had been approved by the colonial governments, the news release said.—Reuter.

US WORKING ON MILD CYPRUS RESOLUTION

Washington, Feb. 11.

The United States is still working on its Cyprus resolution to be presented to the United Nations Assembly, reliable sources said today.

They understood that the resolution would urge that a solution should be found for the Cyprus problem through negotiations and the resolution would not mention such phrases as "self-determination" or "interested parties" in an effort not to antagonise any of the three parties to the dispute: Britain, Turkey and Greece.

The United States Administration hopes that such a mild resolution would obtain a two-thirds majority which is not likely to happen to an expected Greek resolution urging self-determination.

OUTNUMBERED

The sources said that the Greek Government would like a United Nations good offices committee or direct mediation by Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations, to bring about a Cyprus settlement.

What Greece does not want, it is said, are direct negotiations with Britain and Turkey over Cyprus because Greece would then be outnumbered two to one.

The Cyprus question is expected to come up before the Assembly Political Committee next Wednesday or Thursday. The sources said that, as in the case of the Algerian problem, the United States does not believe the Cyprus problem can be solved by the United Nations. It also hopes that bitter and partisan controversy over this matter can be avoided in the debate, which may take several days.—United Press.

Nasser Appeals For Arab Unity

Cairo, Feb. 11.

President Nasser said today Egypt's road was difficult but "we are determined to proceed in our way to achieve the victory of Arab nationalism."

He told a delegation of Syrian students at the presidency there were two ways open. "Our way is that of freedom and independence," he declared.

"The easy way is to join the procession of big countries and be weak and defeated by imperialism now trying to scatter us and shatter our unity."

"They will not succeed because the Arab nations are united and strong and Arab nationalism, in spite of imperialism, is spreading from the Atlantic Ocean to the Persian Gulf."

In the first public statement since the proclamation of the Eisenhower doctrine, Colonel Nasser extolled Arab nationalism, saying:

NOT EMOTIONS

"Syria is a country close to the heart of Arab Nations. When Egypt called for nationalism she did not call for this because of emotions of political whims."

"She did that because of her deep faith in nationalism which is a protective shield for Egypt, Syria and all other Arab countries from imperialistic conspiracies aiming at domination of our countries," Colonel Nasser said.

Appealing for Arab unity, Colonel Nasser added that Egypt deeply believed that when the Arab world was united it was an easy victim to aggression and invasion. "When Arabs close their ranks they could be victorious against the arrogant powers of the world,"—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- Inclination to be crooked? (5).
 - Vagrant (5).
 - Metals (4).
 - Leads (4).
 - Elaborated (7).
 - Jug (4).
 - Got up (5).
 - Pierce (4).
 - Depart (5).
 - Escape (5).
 - Swelling (4).
 - Avoided safely (5).
 - Encounter (4).
 - Lifelessness (7).
 - Ceremony (4).
 - Accurate (4).
 - Clutch (5).
 - Slaughter (4).
- DOWN
- Muscular pain (5).
 - Flow from (7).
 - Egresses (5).
 - Roof covering (4).
 - Underground worker (4).
 - Shoemaker (4).
 - Rub out (5).
 - Enfold (4).
 - Regretted (4).
 - Dodge (5).
 - Choke (4).
 - Ancestress (4).
 - Clean (7).
 - Narrow road (4).
 - Essential (5).
 - Primary (5).
 - Deserve (4).
 - Hit the trail (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 1 Strait, 7 Main, 9 Green, 10 Apple, 11 Loss, 13 Demolition, 15 Real, 16 Dale, 19 Dependence, 23 Soar, 24 Saver, 26 Trite, 28 Asap, 27 Sudden, 29 Therm, 30 Annual, 4 Trade, 5 Employed, 6 Disappear, 8 Alone, 12 Split, 13 Dudes, 14 Observer, 17 Ideas, 22 Spasm, 23 Nosed, 24 Kalle, 25 Egg.

THE SLASHER SLIPS UP

SEÑOR CASALES held the little oil painting up so that Dr Kang could see it. A fine cut had been scored right across the canvas. "Can you understand that?" asked Señor Casales and his fine aristocratic face under the sweep of white leonine hair was full of distaste.

Dr Kang sipped at his whisky and soda and for a moment his mouth tightened so that the smiling Buddha-like face was grim and the mild eyes behind the thick-lensed glasses were stern. His plump bulk stirred uneasily in the deep chair.

"In my time," he said, "I have stolen paintings. I have forged them, and I have painted over them to pass them through Customs. But I never have I destroyed one. This must be the work of someone who hates you very much."

No. 1
THE RETURN
OF Dr. KANG
by VICTOR
CANNING
No. 1

MANY ENEMIES

Señor Casales put the painting down on his desk and shrugged his shoulders. "Like all powerful men," he said, "I have many enemies." He strolled to the French window and gazed out over the garden that fell in terraces to the sea, a sea that lay in a sheet of shimmering silver under the noonday Mediterranean sun. "Here, in Spain," he went on, "envy and hatred grow quickly. I come here each year to relax, to enjoy myself. My servants I have known for years and trust, I can only imagine it is one of my guests who has done this."

"Until now I had regarded these happenings as accidents... A vase found broken in the morning, a mirror slipped from the wall and smashed, a marble statuette overturned. Always some small but valuable possession. But now—" he jerked his head towards the picture—"There can be no question of an accident. This was done the night before last."

Dr Kang heaved himself up and went to the desk. As he picked up the canvas to examine it, he said, "These things have all been in the same room?"

"No, always in a different room, and every other night. So far the only room not touched has been the main saloon."

SONS TOLD

"You have said nothing to your guests?" Dr Kang ran his finger along the cut in the

canvas. It reached from the top right-hand corner to the bottom left-hand corner and was very fine.

"No."

"Or to your sons?"

"To them, yes. But they are the only ones. Ah, here they are now, back from their swim."

The French window was pushed open and two young men entered, carrying bathing wraps. They greeted their father and then Dr Kang, whom they already knew. Jose was the elder, and about twenty-four, and Domini was a couple of years younger. They were both tall and lean like their father, sun-browned and with the same long, serious face. Young Jose, thought Dr Kang, beginning to feel their strength.

"Dr Kang," said Señor Casales to the young men, "is here to help us in this matter..." he waved a hand towards the painting.

"Tell me," said Dr Kang, "about the guests. How many are there?"

"Four," said Señor Casales. "There is Monsieur Arbin—he is a business associate and I have known him for years."

"He hates us," said Jose sharply. "Ever since our company absorbed his firm."

"Jose!" Señor Casales spoke sharply.

"But it is true, father," said Domini. "If Dr Kang is to help us he must know the truth. Monsieur Arbin is friendly

enough, but underneath there is envy." They went on to discuss the other guests. There was a Colonel Gomez and his wife, and it was clear that both Jose and Domini liked them. The Colonel was an active officer and his wife was much younger than he was. Later that day when Dr Kang met them, he found the wife pretty and, he fancied, that Señor Casales was much more interested in her than in her husband.

DIFFERENT FEELINGS

The last guest was Jose's fiancée, Maria Lamiella. The moment her name was mentioned Dr Kang saw that all three men had differing feelings about her.

Señor Casales said stiffly: "Senorita Lamiella is young, beautiful, talented. But she is a ballet dancer and, I speak frankly, born of the people. There is an ugly rumour, too, that there is insanity in her family and that Maria is subject to irrational outbreaks."

"It's a lie!" Jose cried.

Señor Casales shrugged his shoulders. "It is her birth object. However, since they are clearly in love, I have given my consent."

"Moments of madness or not—she thinks only of herself and money," said Domini. "Jose is a fool not to see through her."

"To hell with the lot of you!" Jose blazed out suddenly. "This talk of insanity is an ugly lie. You don't want me to marry her because she's not one of us."

HE WAVES

Dr Kang said gently, "Love is a great deal but money is more. A woman is happy when she gets both. Tell me, Jose, would you marry her if this rumour of insanity were proved to be true?"

Jose hesitated before answering, and then said quietly, "Maybe not. One has to think of one's children."

Señor Casales said, "We have talked enough of Maria. What I wish to know is who is destroying my possessions. What do you suggest doing, Dr Kang?"

Dr Kang smiled. "It is simple, Jose. I believe, has a little studio where he paints. I shall borrow some blue powder pigment from him and late tonight I shall sprinkle it on the floor inside the doorway of the main saloon. Whoever comes to destroy things will step on it in the dark. While your guests breakfast tomorrow morning go through their rooms. If any of their slippers have blue pigment on them or, for they may walk barefooted, if on the sheets at the bottom of the bed there is blue pigment... then you will know."

MANY TENSIONS

It was an uncomfortable dinner party that evening. They had it on a terrace above the garden in an arbour overhung by bougainvillea, and with a round yellow moon rising over the sea.

Dr Kang was aware of a variety of tensions about the table. Colonel Gomez clearly did not like the attentions Señor Casales was paying to his wife, and Senora Gomez was clearly irritated by his jealousy. Maria Lamiella, dark, composed and with a serene grace beauty, said little in response to Jose's attempts at conversation, and Domini scarcely spoke a word.

Monsieur Arbin, an elderly, rather untidy looking Frenchman, was the only one who seemed undisturbed by the atmosphere that prevailed. He chattered away and laughed and ate with great appetite.

After dinner he joined Dr Kang for a stroll round the garden and at once showed that he was a man who missed nothing.

"This is an unhappy family, Dr Kang. Ever since Jose fell in love with Maria, Domini loves her also, you know. But his love is like hate because she has chosen Jose, and my good friend Señor Casales thinks only of his family, of their noble



Dr Kang sprinkles the pigment just inside the door of the main saloon.

blood. Maria is, you know, the daughter of a fisherman. We are lucky, Dr Kang, to be bachelors and so escape these family worries."

THE TRAP

Late that night, before he went to bed, Dr Kang sprinkled the pigment he had obtained from Jose's studio in a large patch just inside the door of the main saloon. He slept late the next morning and was roused by Señor Casales coming into his room just after nine o'clock.

Dr Kang sat up in bed and reached for his spectacles. Señor Casales, frowning, stood by the window.

"Well?" asked Dr Kang, "the trick has worked?"

"Yes, Dr Kang. The guests are at breakfast now and I have just made the round of their rooms. There was nothing on any of their slippers. But last night another painting was slashed in the main saloon."

"Nothing on their slippers, but you found traces of the pigment in one of the beds?"

"I did. At the bottom of Maria Lamiella's bed there were blue markings from the pigment. I have said nothing to anyone else yet. You will appreciate, Dr Kang, that this puts me in a difficult position. The girl's low birth I could accept. But since she is not potentially stable, then I must, clearly, forbid any marriage between her and Jose. Jose will be hurt, but eventually he will do as I say."

Dr Kang slipped out of bed and pulled on his robe. He walked rather wearily to the window and stood close to Señor Casales.

HEART RULES

"Señor Casales," he said with a slow shake of his head, "we are both long past our youth. Maybe we have both forgotten how when the blood is young the heart and not the head rules. You brought me down here to help you. I mean to do that. This talk of insanity is a non-sense. There is nothing wrong with Maria. It is her low birth you cannot accept. She will marry Jose. Their happiness is their own concern. You must stand aside and let it be."

"I cannot do this!" "You will because you will not risk being humiliated before your sons. I should see that that happens if you refuse. Maria Lamiella did not slash your pictures."

"You say there were traces of blue pigment in her bed. I told you I was going to use blue. But in fact I sprinkled red pigment on the patch of pigment in the dark and you slashed the pictures, Señor Casales. This morning, while she was at breakfast, you rubbed some blue pigment in Maria's bed."

"It must have been you, for the person who slashed the pictures is left-handed and you are left-handed and your sons are not. You held the picture by the right side of the frame and drew a razor from the top right-hand to the bottom left-hand corner..."

SECRET KEPT

"Come now," Dr Kang's hand rested gently on Señor Casales' arm. "Let them marry, and what I have said in here will never be repeated. Remember that no family is older than another. The only difference is that some wear the cloak of pride and others the cloak of poverty."

For a moment Señor Casales said nothing. Then he turned and smiled suddenly. "You are a good man, Dr Kang. I thank you."

"A moment of justice is worth an hour of prayer, Señor. I shall leave after breakfast and send you my bill from Madrid."

THURSDAY
THE PRISONER IN THE
EMBASSY

Communist leaders met yesterday to discuss the issue "centralism" or "bi-lateralism" MAO said all would be OK if the central authority sat in Peking. He saw no reason why he should be run by a bunch of office-boys just because they lived in Moscow. TITO suggested Belgrade as a nice place for an ideological centre. He could suggest a new leader, too. GOMULKA said he knew the very man, and Warsaw had a beautiful climate.

A VOICE: "Why not NEW YORK?" (Dissent as the meeting broke up)



HEARTBREAK HOUSE

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The Pressure On The Peasant

THE COMMUNISM OF THE TOWN IS BUILT AT A DISASTROUS COST TO MAO'S COMMUNISM—THE COMMUNISM OF THE COUNTRY.

By A. N. PARKER

THERE is increasing evidence that collectivised Chinese agriculture is facing serious administrative difficulties which are bound to have a profound economic effect.

At the beginning of 1956, the Chinese Communist Party called for the speeding up of collectivisation.

Mao Tse-tung's insistence that "semi-Socialist" agricultural co-operation should be completed in 1956, and the fully-fledged kolkhoz system established by 1959-60 looks like being more or less achieved.

At present more than half of the agricultural co-operatives are already proper collective farms. The magnitude of the speed-up can be gauged from the fact that at the beginning of July, 1955, it was intended that one-third of all peasant households should join co-operatives by 1957. Full collectivisation was to become effective in approximately 15 years.

Even when Mao Tse-tung called for an intensification of the drive later that month, he suggested that one half of all households should join co-operatives by the spring of 1958 and the remaining half by 1960. The gradual change to full Socialist status should start after 1960.

★ QUOTAS ★

The new co-operatives and collectives are expected to prove their efficiency in the period after the harvest, when the remaining crops, after the delivery of State quotas and payment of agricultural tax, are distributed among members. Last year, in view of the forced pace of collectivisation, figures of particular interest. According to the economic plan 90 percent of co-operative members were to receive income in the form of the distributive of the autumn harvest, issued by the Chinese Government on November 25, it is an "extremely complicated, difficult and enormous task."

The view for which preceding evidence had provided a satisfactory basis, that many members of co-operatives and collectives are not receiving a higher income in the co-op set up and their many households are a lot poorer.

The Communists admit that the system of labour and production quotas, which forms the basic organisational structure of each co-operative, closely modelled on Soviet experience, is not always reasonable. Adjustments should be

made if there are clear indications of injustice and dissatisfaction among members.

The major reason for the unfavourable economic development of so many co-operatives was the insufficient attention given to secondary production.

There can be little doubt that the economic efficiency of collectives could be greater if agriculture received a greater share of national investment as well as more supplies of fertiliser, most of which would have to be imported. But it is the deliberate policy of Communist planners to give the lion's share of investments and imports to heavy industry.

This policy leads to a vicious circle. The development of agricultural output proceeds at an uneven pace, while the demand for it rises through an increase of population and the shift of population from the country to the towns in the course of the industrialisation drive.

★ OUTPUT ★

Demand also rises through the needs of the light industries, which use agricultural products as raw materials, and through exports. The latter play an essential part in the plans for developing heavy industry. Imports of essential industrial

equipment and materials must be paid for in agricultural exports. The State is compelled to extract an ever-rising proportion of agricultural output to meet these varied demands. And it must do so at the lowest possible cost.

It is for this reason that collectivised farms are set up—they are thought to be the most effective instrument of State control. When the mounting pressure affects production, the State must tighten the screw still more.

★ TARGETS ★

This means high production targets, and the pressure to achieve fulfilment and the lowest possible level of procurement prices, to prevent peasants from engaging in "unauthorised transactions."

Under the statutes of the co-operatives, members are enabled to engage in secondary production, that is the growing of certain crops and fruit, rearing of livestock and poultry, oil extracting, the following of certain crafts. Yet the high plan targets, which are often, according to official admissions, unrealistic and do not take into account local climate and soil conditions, and fertiliser supplies, induce the co-operative and Party officials to concern

themselves mainly with the fulfilment of the grain production plan.

They fear that secondary production might interfere with it, and generally discourage such work by fixing low scales of prices and charges.

They deprive members of the most important means of earning their income. It is this pressure for plan fulfilment which leads to "bureaucracy" and "communism," the system of maintaining production discipline by fines and punishment, and to criticism in the Press.

Lenin said that "every intelligent Socialist will agree that Socialism cannot be imposed upon the peasantry by force." But the system of collectivised agriculture, as evolved in Stalin's times and as now adopted in China, does just that.

★ GOAL ★

Since China's transformation into a major industrial Power is the avowed goal, it seems certain that the combined economic and political pressure against the Chinese peasant will increase.

Whether he will allow himself to be exploited for the sake of an industrialisation programme which ignores his welfare remains to be seen.

—INDUSTRIAL PLANS REVISED

A GOOD deal of comment has been caused by a recent article in People's Daily, the central organ of the Chinese Communist Party, warning against undue stress on the importance of heavy industry in relation to agriculture and light industry. Some observers have suggested that this represents a fundamental change of economic policy and have spoken of far-reaching changes in the Five-Year-Plan in favour of the consumer. In view of the importance of arguments of this kind and the development of the Chinese economy in general, it is worth having a closer look at the situation.

Mao Tse-tung made a significant statement in his speech at the Communist Party Congress in September, 1956.

He said: "The tasks confronting us today are generally similar to those confronting the Soviet Union in the early period following its foundation." China, he implied, is passing through its New Economy phase.

The light industries, which still account for more than half of China's total industrial output, represent the major source of investment funds for the building of heavy industry. Their products, (textiles, etc.) are the

main source of State revenue. The development of heavy industry presupposes a large output of consumer goods because it is through them that purchasing power in circulation can be channelled to heavy industry.

By far the major source of light industry's raw materials is agriculture. And consumer goods are required to induce peasants to deliver agricultural produce to the State.

Living standards can rise only very gradually, and industrialisation must continue. But Communist planners are worried by the "widespread" discontent among industrial workers and peasants. Without some improvement, the industrial expansion programme would be in jeopardy. Investment funds would not be forthcoming, and the food situation of the urban population would deteriorate further.

As a result of the wage reform carried out earlier this year and the large amount of purchasing power in the hands of peasants, much of it in black market channels, inflation is already considerable, it is likely to get worse unless something is done quickly, to make more consumer goods available. And prices are rising sharply.

Restricted expansion of light industry is thought useful here. In contrast with heavy industrial projects, capital invested in light industry can be recovered within a relatively short time. The Director of the State Office of the State

It would be premature to argue that China will be compelled to turn to the West for industrial imports, but it seems feasible. And to do this a considerable surplus of agricultural produce is required.

Whether or not there will be any increase in China's imports from non-Communist countries, one thing is certain. The primary aim of boosting the light industries is a short-term one—to improve morale.

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'UNFAIR' DECISIONS?

P.I. FIGHT OFFICIALS ARE GETTING WARY ABOUT SENDING BOXERS TO JAPAN

By TEODOR C. BENIGNO

Manila, Feb. 12.

Philippine fight officials are getting increasingly wary about sending Filipino boxers to Japan due to the alleged unfairness of Japanese judges and referees. They point as the latest example Japanese Featherweight Champion Kiyooki Nakanishi's recent "victory" over Leo Espinosa.

Practically all the correspondents of foreign press associations which covered this bout had reported that Espinosa had won decisively and that the Filipino was "robbed" of the decision.

Local fight circles have pointed out that Espinosa was only the latest victim of a series of bad verdicts against Filipino boxers campaigning in Japanese rings. They cited the following previous cases:

1.—Former World Flyweight Champion Yoshio Shirai's victory over Espinosa more than three years ago. In this world title fight, the foreign wire services also adjudged Espinosa the winner by a comfortable margin.

2.—Shirai's triumph over Tanny Campo, Philippine Flyweight Champion. This was also a World Championship title fight.

3.—Oriental Featherweight Champion Shigeo Kaneko's two victories over the last five years over Flash Elorde. Here the wire services were again unanimous that Elorde had won in both instances.

PRIMARY CAUSE

The primary cause of local consternation is the fact that if the Philippines continues to send world-rated boxers to Japan, unfair decisions there might adversely affect their standings in international boxing lists. Already, it is expected here that Espinosa, now ranked No. 2 World Bantamweight challenger, may be downgraded by the American Ring Magazine and the National Boxing Association.

Although the Espinosa-Nakanishi fight was within the featherweight limit (120 pounds), it is feared here that Espinosa would fall a step or so down the Bantamweight list. It is recalled that when Italy's world-rated Flyweight Champion was knocked out here by Little Cesar, Philippine Bantamweight Champion, about two years ago, he lost his world rating shortly after. Gianelli in this fight was over-weight.

Boxers usually want to chalk up an impressive victory string because this brings them closer to the top. Setbacks by Filipino boxers in Japan, the "Espinosa way," it is claimed here, would taint their record and thus affect their chances for more and bigger money bouts.

UNFAIR DECISIONS

However, there is a minority among fight circles here who think that "unfair" decisions by Japanese ring magistrates are the result, not of prejudice and bigotry, but of different methods of judging prize-fights. The Japanese officials in the Espinosa-Nakanishi fight ruled out many of Espinosa's blows because they were labelled as "chops" and therefore not valid. The minority's suggestion is that the boxing commissions of the Philippines and Japan get together to formulate uniform boxing rules and regulations. However, the rather sarcastic answer of the overwhelming

local majority to this is that Japan only has to conform to general international fight rules to render what is a "fair" decision. It is pointed out that, after all, Tanny Campo (sixth-rated World Bantamweight contender), Espinosa, Flash Elorde (eighth-rated World Featherweight contender) got their ratings by taking on European and American fighters in rings abroad, except Japan.

Another factor which some Filipino fight managers assert is an added discouragement to local fighters to fight in Japan is the behaviour of the Japanese fight public. Nicanor Reyes, Jr., a training educator and manager of Alfredo Asuncion (ninth-rated World Bantamweight contender) relates that the Japanese crowd can be sullen and hostile when a Japanese pug is losing and how would dare cheer a Filipino boxer.

Here, and very surprisingly at that considering the former anti-Japanese sentiment of Filipinos, the public is neutral. It is even seen cheering a good boxer, whether he be a Filipino or Japanese and hoots and boos a "dirty" fighter, even if he is a Filipino fighting a Japanese.

Fight circles here express hopes, however, that Japanese ring officials will sooner than later bring a halt to "hometown decisions."—France-Press.

AS IN SINGLES CHAMPION



Miss Choi Kyung-ja, the newly crowned Asian Table Tennis Singles Champion at the recently concluded Fourth Asian Table Tennis Championships at Manila, shows her strokes in her exhibition match against Hongkong's Miss Fan Ching-kwan at the Queen Elizabeth II Youth Centre last week. Miss Choi won 2-0.—China Mail Photo.

Cup Shocks All His Life —Now They Call Him Freddie The Miracle Man

By ALAN HOBY

Into the soccer spotlight leaps a buoyant new personality—Freddie Cox of Bournemouth.

Already this wartime pilot with the fighter's face is being hailed as football's miracle man—as the rising young manager whose shrewd planning blasted world famous Wolves out of the Cup.

Yet if you know Frederick James Arthur Cox—as I do—you would realise there is nothing NEW in the way he scorns odds and brings off the "impossible."

For he has done it before—time and again. "All my football life," he says, "Cup sensations—miracles."

If you like—seem to have followed me around."

Soccer miracle No. 1 happened seven short years ago, at Tottenham. Arsenal, 2-0 down to Chelsea in a trigger-light semi-final, forced a corner 30 seconds before half-time.

Enter the Arsenal right-winger, a hunch-shouldered, dark-haired character, half human, half machine, half slippery eel—Freddie Cox, their £12,000 buy from Spurs.

Quick as a wink Freddie slammed over his kick.

INTO THE NET

But a high wind was blowing and, to everyone's amazement, the ball at the last split second swung violently inwards, just as if a giant hand had grasped it. Then it hit McDermott, the Chelsea goalkeeper, and whirled into the net.

Not only were Chelsea flabbergasted; Arsenal snatched a draw, won the replay—Cox scoring the decisive goal—and went on to win the Cup.

Two years later Cannonball Cox did it again. First he got the vital goal in Arsenal's 1-1 draw with Chelsea.

Then, in the replay, he scored the first two goals in Arsenal's 3-1 victory.

And again Arsenal marched to Wembley....

TABLE TENNIS

Red China Wins Match Against Rumania

Paris, Feb. 11. Communist China's table tennis contingent now on its way to Stockholm to compete in the World Championships there next month won the women's match but lost the men's match against Rumanian teams at Cluj, Transylvania, the Rumanian Agence-Press reported today.

The women's team won three victories to one and the men's team lost four.—France-Press.

Now this determined 36-year-old, one of the youngest managers in the game, has performed soccer miracle No. 3. How does he do it?

For Bournemouth and Boscombe, remember, are not a rich club. They are simply soccer Davids from the Third Division. As such they have always had to sell players to live.

I can reveal, too, that after Alec Stock quit Arsenal the late Tom Whittaker offered Cox a job as coach—at a four-figure salary.

But Freddie, although flattered, decided on plain, unglamorous Bournemouth, and a smaller pay-pocket. "It was a big decision," he told me,

"but I've never regretted the move."

"I have a free hand here, a wonderful set of directors and a young, enthusiastic team with brave hearts."

Just one example of Bournemouth's success; most of the players prefer to wear German boots which are more expensive than British.

The club, however, couldn't really run to the extra cost. The directors had already spent heavily on new, streamlined Hungarian-style kit for the team.

So the footballers concerned paid the extra out of their own pockets.

Again, the likewise Cox insists on each of his players following the Brazilian idea of maximum ball practice. But this would mean a separate football for each man. And balls cost money.

EQUALLY EFFECTIVE

So the players use cheap, plastic beach-type balls which are equally effective. With the loyal help of trainer Arthur Gunfille, ex-England, and Aston Villa winger, Freddie has wrought a dramatic revolution in training and tactics since he took over last April.

"What I'm trying to do," he says, "is to put into practice the ideas I learned from Arthur Rowe at Tottenham, Tom Whittaker at Arsenal, and Vic Buckingham at West Bromwich. Plus some of my own."

Indeed the Cox Creed is based on youth—average age of his team is 24—super-fitness and an integrated, quick-passing playing policy which demands that the entire 11 can switch in a flash from defence to attack and vice versa.

Finally, what has Bournemouth's managerial "ball of fire" learned about his old club, Spurs, who still Dean Court to the Cup Fifth Round on Saturday?

Wisely, he's not saying—but I warn Tottenham it won't be easy. Remember York City!

—(London Express Service). (Copyright)

IF THEY ASPIRE TO WORLD TITLES

Boxing Champions Shouldn't Look Nice Enough For A Curate's Tea Party

Says DESMOND HACKETT

London.

Surely somewhere in these State-nurtured islands there must be a tough, rough kid with hell in his heart, no knowledge of Shakespeare, a complete inability to select a meal in French, and who does not love his mum so dearly or blatantly as Mr. Liberator.

If we can find such a rugged character we may be able to export our fighters to America and Europe without fear of their being brisley and brusquely slapped down.

Until we find such a citizen, we should keep our boys at home.

TOO NICE

The trouble is they are just TOO NICE. I doubt if one of our British Champions would be out of place at a curate's tea party.

I mean look at these decent chaps, little Dai Dower, quiet-spoken Joe Lucy, pin-up-boy middleweight Pat McAteer, Beau Brummell welterweight Peter Waterman, and the placid, so polite No. 1 Heavyweight Joe Erskine.

BOXING IS OUT, ROUGH-HOUSE IS THE RULE

Admittedly, the reign of the tearaway is distasteful, but if we want to play in the international fight business then we have to be prepared to be the toughest, and roughest men in the business.

You have to be as fit as Marcano and Humez. Before the managers of Britain start to howl in protest, let me say that our British boxers are fit but they are not tough.

You cannot get iron-hard men by training them in the smoke-choked centres of our cities, by hoping that two weeks of intensive training will produce the task-tough condition that only comes to a man who is never out of the gym.

IRON-MAN LOOK

The only British fighter I have seen in these recent years who had the iron-man look was Jimmy Brown of Belfast town. Brown had been trained for a month on the coast at Bangor, toughened up with sea-water treatment, hardened by cold, invigorating seaside air.

The lesson I have tried to drill into fight bosses for years was

"If you want to win international titles you have to be prepared to HATE the guy who is in the ring."

HATE HIM with the intensity of Marcano and Humez. Hated Pat McAteer until their European title fight and been battered out of existence.

You have to be prepared to forget about the fine ideals of the noble art of self-defence. You just have to slug it out on a no-blows-barred system.

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"there for all to see. I only hope they put down their close examination of fight contracts long enough to learn."

I hope too that Pat McAteer cancels his proposed plan to put up his Empire title for dispute with Jimmy Elliott in Johannesburg on March 16.

I suggest he gets the eye that cost him any chance of the European Championship completely and safely healed, that he concentrates on developing and timing his punches.

And I strongly insist that he takes at least three months of ruthless toughening-up before he starts talking about engaging Charles Humez in a title match in England.

PANCHITO SPIRITS

Ah! how I wish boxers so able as McAteer could get the hell-fire spirit of tenacious Panchito Gonzalez, who in his match with Ken Rosewall in Australia the other week smashed the microphone and challenged hecklers to come down and make their remarks personally.

Scar-faced Gonzalez goes on record as saying: "I asked one character very politely to come down to the court. All I said was, 'Listen, horsehead, you're very brave hiding among 5,000 people, why don't you come down here where I can see you squirm?'"

Yes, alas, our fighting men are so polite. They cultivate the Boy Scout rather than the slayer spirit.

Admirable, possibly, but oh! so unprofitable. —(London Express Service). (Copyright)

Who Will Win The Jim Peters Trophy This Year?

Asks VERNON MORGAN

London, Feb. 11.

The last major sports poll of the year, to decide the 1956 winner of the Jim Peters Trophy, is shortly coming up. Who will get this coveted award given by one of Britain's leading newspapers to the athlete (track and field) who in the opinion of the nation shows the greatest qualities of courage, determination and endurance on behalf of Britain during the year?

The award was made for the first time to Jim Peters, the English Marathon star, in admiration of his plucky bid to finish the 1954 British Empire Games Marathon in Vancouver at almost the cost of his life.

The sporting public may not find it easy to pick such an obvious choice as Peters himself was. Consideration is being given, sentimentally, to long distance runners Geoff Ide was awarded the trophy last year. And who gets it this year? The writer was not wholly in agreement with the choice of Chris Brasher, winner of the 3,000 Metres steeplechase gold medal in the Melbourne Olympics, as the "Sportsman of the Year," as he was acclaimed both by a national newspaper poll and the Sports Writers Association.

SOCCER STARS

It seemed that his performance in winning this race may have been overrated and could on some grounds be said not to compare with Jim Laker's brilliant bowling in the Test matches against the Australians, Gordon Pirie's record-breaking runs before the Olympics, or even the stirring play of the soccer stars Stanley Matthews and Billy Wright.

It did not seem to have brought the prestige to Britain that Donald Campbell did with his water speed record or Peter Twiss with his air speed record. For so not forget, that these awards were made to the man

from Britain who did most for his country in international sport in 1956. Could it truly be said that Brasher did? Opinion will differ on this point.

But there should be no doubt whatever as to who gets the Peters trophy. In the first place it is confined to athletes in the narrowest sense of that word, and in the second it was "courage, determination and endurance" which not only won the bespectacled Cambridge runner his coveted gold medal but the votes of the public and press in the earlier awards.

These were the three qualities, rather than running ability, that made Brasher the hero of the nation and the winner of the Olympic steeplechase.

Brasher, for years had been helping others in their record bids, Bannister, Chataway and others owed much to his help and pacing. Yet he was determined before he retired to do away with his title "Mr. Help" and do something great for himself.

He needed courage, at the end of a distinguished running career, to train and battle it out in the company of the greatest; he needed endurance too to win this gruelling event. On top of all that he had to keep up his morale under great tension for it will be recalled he was disqualified after winning only to be reinstated after what must have been the most nerve-

wrecking experience any runner has had to suffer.

AUTOMATIC CHOICE

What other runner could one possibly consider. What other field event man has similar qualifications. Brasher is unquestionably the automatic choice.

If he wins this award Brasher will have completed a wonderful hat-trick to end his running career. He might well have made it a notable four-timer and won the C. N. Jackson Memorial Cup awarded annually by the Amateur Athletic Association to the outstanding athlete of the year, but for the fact of his being born in British Guiana.

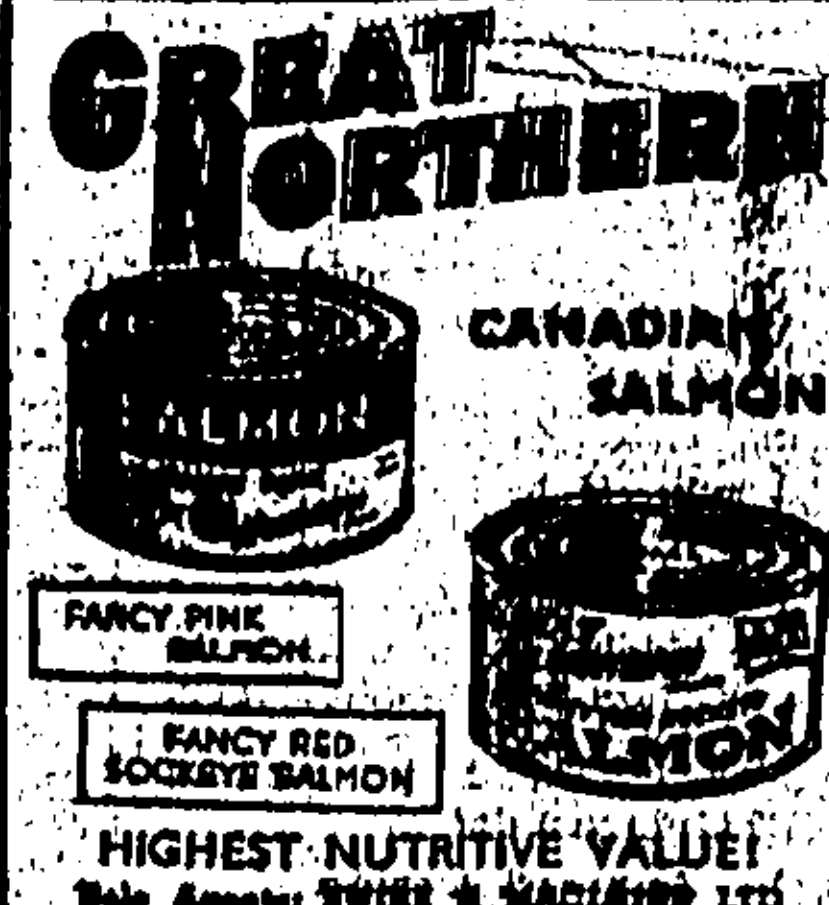
Though he lived there only a few weeks he first saw daylight there and the rules of the award say that the winner must have been born in the United Kingdom.

Brasher being ineligible, the Cup went to Gordon Pirie, as it still might in "any case have done seeing that he set new world records in the 3,000 and 5,000 Metres and won a silver medal in the Olympic 10,000 Metres against better competition than Brasher had in his steeplechase.

Sports writers are saying that the rule should be changed, though it would need carefully re-drafting to prevent it becoming an Empire or Commonwealth award and not a truly British one.—China Mail Special.

THE GAMBOLS

by Barry Appleby



NOTICE

Amendment to Programme of the Ninth (Annual) Race Meeting Season 1956/57

1957 PONIES

(3rd Day) Wanganichong Stakes.

(3rd Day) Lusitano Cup.

Entries for the above will NOT be restricted to one race only. Ponies may be entered for either one or both races.

By Order,
A. E. ARNOLD,
Secretary.

HORSE RACING

Pipe Of Peace Doubt Applies To Eudaemon

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

An interesting feature of last year's Free Handicap for two-year-olds was that the first three—Sarcelle, Pipe of Peace and Eudaemon—were all bought as yearlings at public auction. The total cost was just under 15,000 guineas, and if the three were put up for auction today they would certainly fetch £100,000 between them.

Of the first 12 in the Free Handicap, Wayne II was bred in France and Red God in America. Military Law and Crispello were bred by their owners, and the remaining eight were bought at public auctions.

This shows that there are still bargains to be had at the sales.

Pipe of Peace (7,000 guineas) and Eudaemon (1,000 guineas), who came up at the same sales—the Newmarket October—were separated by only a pound in the Free Handicap.

However, the similarity between the two horses stretches

far further than this, because they both come from the same family.

Eclair, the great grand-dam of Eudaemon, is a sister to Indra Red, the grand-dam of Pipe of Peace. I cannot remember such similarity before between the breeding of the two best colts of the year.

ARGUING

Students of breeding are already arguing about the possibility of Sir Gordon Richards' colt, Pipe of Peace, staying the Derby distance, although his dam is by the Gold Cup winner, Owen Tudor.

At the moment most so-called experts do not appear to think Pipe of Peace will stay 1½ miles because of the presence of the sire, Elnarch, in his pedigree.

If this is the case the same must apply to Eudaemon.

Red Briar, the dam of Pipe of Peace, has bred one good horse before him. This was the filly Big Berry, who won more than £4,000 in stake money. She was by Big Game and her distance limit was a mile.

The other produce of Red Briar have proved very moderate; two of them, Meerschaum and Red Indian, were by Migoli, and this should have impaired stamina.

Meerschaum was very moderate and his only successes were two races over 1½ miles, both at Brighton and both in very poor company.

NO USE

Red Indian was a useful two-year-old, but was no use last year as a three-year-old. The other produce of Red Briar was a colt by Airborne who went to the United States and was useless.

The records therefore are not much help in assessing the possible stamina of Pipe of Peace.

Eudaemon's dam, Queen Electra, was by Big Game, and therefore on paper she is not as stoutly bred as the dam of Pipe of Peace.

Queen Electra's dam won 10 races, but a mile was probably her best distance.

BEST DISTANCE

The next dam, Eclair, won seven races, but once again her best distance was seven furlongs to a mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that in these two pedigrees there is no shortage of winners, but no winners of consequence over a distance.

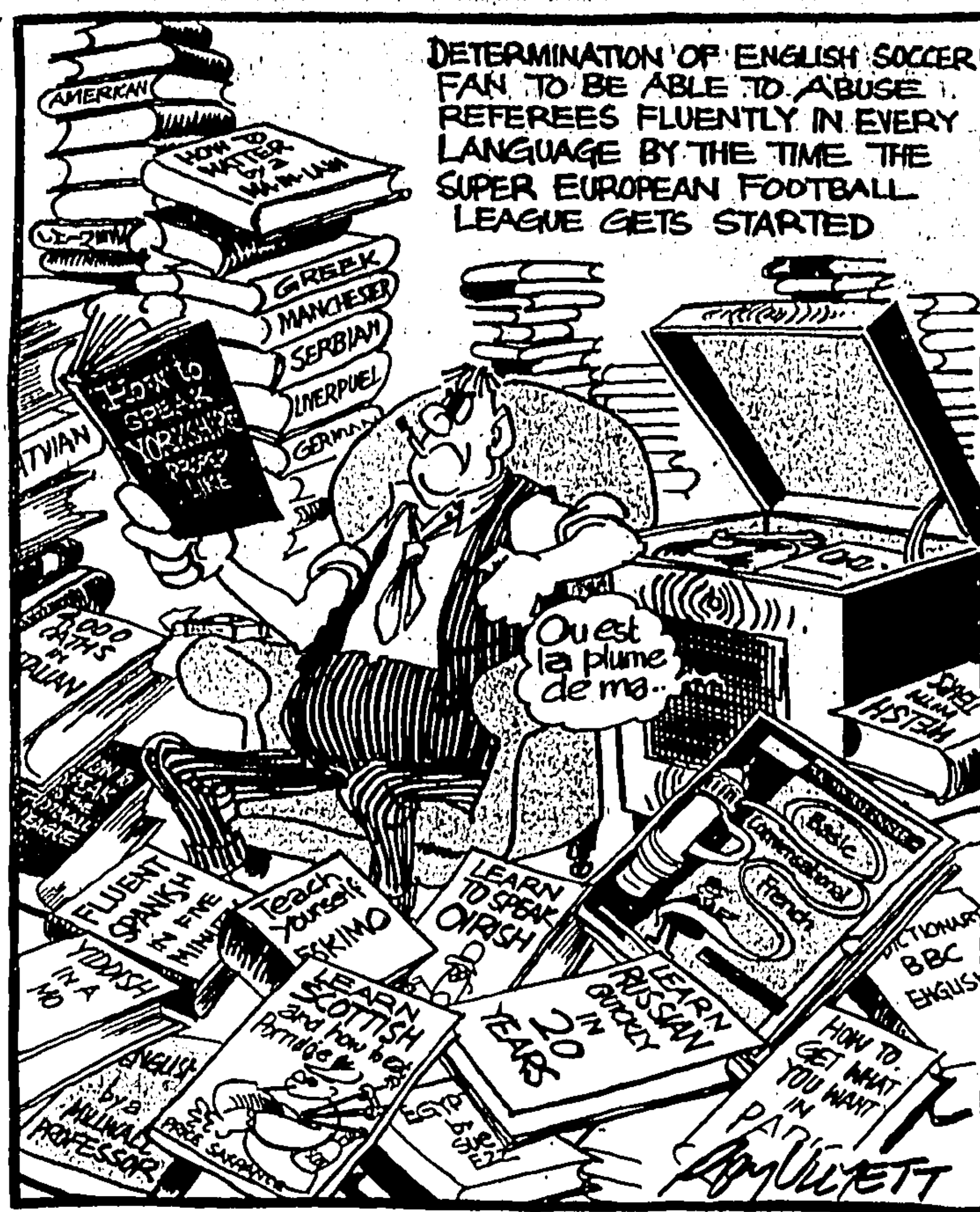
On the sire's side it is probable that Eudaemon, by Parda, is more stoutly bred than Pipe of Peace, by Supreme Court.

However, neither of these stallions has yet had the opportunity to prove himself through his offspring over a distance of ground.

The question of the stamina of Pipe of Peace and Eudaemon may not be finally settled until later in the season, but until it is there will be plenty of arguments for and against.

London Express Service.

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I HONESTLY BELIEVE....

Soccer Can Improve By Close Contact With Continental Ideas

Says DON REVIE

London.

On Monday, March 4, the 92 League clubs meet in London for their annual policy-making conference. And one of the top talking points that day will be the proposed new European Cup competition.

On the face of it this is a meeting where cool heads and the wisdom of Solomon will be needed.

No one has sung the praises of the present European Cup more than myself. Like many other professional footballers I honestly believe the game in England can improve by close contact with Continental ideas and styles of play.

That isn't to say that every continental is necessarily a star player. Nor that their teams would be unbeatable under British conditions.

A free exchange of ideas between Britain and the Continent can only do the game good in my opinion.

Yet the League clubs must obviously tread warily. They must be careful that any new European Cup competition doesn't kill League football in Britain.

Let us have the fabulous soccer characters from the continent like Kopa (Real Madrid), Garay (Bilbao), Fritz Walter (Germany), Meerschaum (Belgium) playing over here if we can. The kids who will be our soccer stars of the future will learn much from watching such men in action, but any European tournament must obviously be subordinate to our own League and Cup programme.

Any European Cup games will have to be played in mid-week—preferably under floodlights. So in their discussions about the proposed new competition I hope the League clubs' delegates will get down

to the serious job of seeing that every ground in the country is fitted with a standardised floodlighting system.

THE SMALL CLUBS

Though there is not likely to be any place for the small clubs as yet in this European tournament it may be these Third Division teams to get floodlighting installed—just in case the competition is widened in scope to include everyone!

That at the moment is a dream of the future. I should imagine that any European competition can only be run on the lines of the present European Cup, and that is to include the League Champions and Cup winners of every nation taking part.

Although many people feel that it would be too great a strain for players to fly to the capitals of Europe to play in competitive matches, I cannot agree with this view. Flying to Rome, Berlin, Paris or Madrid is no greater hardship than travelling by train from Sunderland to Plymouth! It is not unknown in Russia for teams to fly 3,000 miles to play a game!

This week we have the FA Cup again and already some of the top favourites have tumbled. Despite our lowly position the Sunderland boys felt they had a chance this season!

Ah well, that's the way it goes in soccer. Questions now is who can we expect to reach the last four. I'm happy to see two of my fancies, Burnley and Arsenal, in the running—and I believe they will reach the semi-finals, along with Manchester United and Birmingham City.

This Burnley side are a credit to manager Alan Brown who has built his team on the Matt Busby-Stan Cullis pattern. He has developed his own young players, and the Burnley midfields must have the lowest average age of any team in the First Division.

Many people thought at the start of the Cup that such small men would have little chance in the hurry-burry of the Cup. Well, they are still in, and nothing has shaken my confidence in their ability to reach the last four.

What to many people forget is that if you study the Cup records you almost invariably find

that the Cup winners are not "cloggers" at all. They are usually a fine footballing side because only pure football skill pays off on Wembley's lush turf.

WEMBLEY TRAIL

Northerners must be shuddering at the emergence of Arsenal as power in soccer. They will take some stopping in the Cup. And Birmingham? Well, I wasn't too happy about them a few weeks ago. But the experience they gained on the Wembley trail a year ago is standing them in good stead. It is worth a goal start in any of their matches. I know that's how the lads at Manchester City found it when we paid our second visit to Wembley in successive years last May.

Who says that all professional footballers think about is the money and not the pleasure of playing football? I can only refer these cynics to the statement made by Jack Milburn a few days ago when he said he had no intention of packing up football, because life without a game of soccer was too intolerable to think about.

Well said, Jack!

Milburn, one of the greatest match-winners to emerge in post-war soccer, has been written off so many times in the past few years, but the old Tyndale Terror comes roaring back into action. He is still one of the fastest and deadliest shots in the game.

YOUNG PLAYERS

A pleasure to hear that Bill Shankly, the Huddersfield Town boss, has started a "find-the-young" search in Yorkshire. Shankly's aim? To comb all the area to find young players who will make the grade in the professional game. He has had as many as 70 boys down a night, coaching and encouraging them.

Shankly knows that he will be lucky to find five possibilities out of this number. And if he finds one class man out of the hundreds who will turn up for these coaching sessions, Shankly's work will be amply repaid. He is the sort of chap who loves this sort of work anyway.

But Shankly's move is a healthy sign that more clubs are searching for talent instead of waiting for the boys to turn up and ask for a game. (COPYRIGHT)

AROUND HOLLYWOOD

Old Jalopy Brought Happiness To Debbie Reynolds

By RON BURTON

Hollywood. The first of the three greatest moments in youthful Debbie Reynolds' life came when she bought a used low-priced auto older than she was and used it to go to work at MGM.

"It was a '32 model I bought in 1950," the actress said. "My parents had never permitted me to buy anything unless I had the cash to pay for it. Well, I saved just enough to buy the jalopy and got it."

It hardly ran at all, but Dad was a better than average mechanic and completely overhauled the engine. Mother re-upholstered the interior.

"We all had a hand in painting it, and the first day I drove it to MGM and parked it. I was very proud. Even with all those expensive new cars parked around it."

There have been two other "greatest moments" since the all-important car purchase. The second came when she married singer Eddie Fisher. The third came when she found out that she was going to have a baby.

NOW A PICTURE

"Until I got the car, I always thought that my greatest moment ever would be my being chosen Miss Burbank when I was in high school," she said. "But the jalopy topped that."

Moment Number Two—the marriage—was simple by Hollywood standards. They were married in the Catskills in New York State with her family coming from California and Fisher's from Philadelphia for the ceremony.

The stork's fall visit was disclosed last March, she said. "I don't know who was more excited, Eddie or I," she said. "Neither of us had told the other how much we'd counted on having a baby. Once we knew, we realized how much both of us had looked forward to the wonderful event. This was, as they say in Hollywood, the greatest!"

Colleen Miller wanted a film role with sex in it, but she never dreamed she'd find one in a western.

Miss Miller plays a part in Universal-International's "Pay the Devil" which features footpursues, low-cut blouses, a warm weather nightgown which is bathed in automobile headlights and lingerie.

"The studio certainly took me literally when I said that I'd like to reveal myself in a glamour role for a change," Miss Miller said. "Most actresses wouldn't get this good a chance in a modern musical."

"It's strange that this is happening in a western. It's about the last place to look for such an exception to the heroine of a western is the soul of purity. She hides her figure under calico that very carefully goes from high on her throat down to her toes. I'm delighted that this part is the complete opposite, and I'm certainly surprised I'm getting glamorous on a Texas ranch."

The film co-stars Jeff Chandler and Orson Welles and is a story of a modern Texas small town which is dominated by ranching interests.

Miss Miller has been campaigning for this type of role

for the last several years. It's almost justice, because she was signed by U-I on the basis of her eye-catching figure. Her acting career got its start when a U-I scout saw a publicity picture of her holding a prize-winning fish catch.

"I didn't catch the fish, but I did catch a contract," she said. "Ever since that picture was taken I've felt very kindly toward fish."

Paramount's candidate for multiple-threat honors in the female division is 24-year-old Betsy Palmer.

At present the pretty blonde is the only actress known to be working as a regular TV panelist who doubles in television dramas, triples in stage parts, quadruples in radio and quintuples in motion pictures. "Sure, I'm a busy girl," she said. "But I think it's good to keep busy when you're young and full of energy. Don't worry—I'll slow down in five or 10 years."

Miss Palmer's activities break down like this: She's a panelist on the ABC-TV show, "Masquerade Party." In the TV field she also appears frequently on programs such as "Kraft Theatre" and "Studio One."

LAST APPEARANCE

Her last stage appearance was in "An Affair of Honour" last spring, and she has another play scheduled for next spring. She recently completed her first motion picture starring role in

"The Tin Star" for Paramount. And she also puts in time in various roles for CBS and NBC radio.

The actress thinks that all her activity may stimulate more activity rather than "tire her out—for a while at least."

"The more variety and work that I get, the better, as far as I'm concerned," she said. "I feel fresh despite working hard, and I think that maybe working makes me feel that way. I'm happy."

There's a real Cinderella story going on at Paramount. Wealthy Betsy Palmer has her first starring role in "The Tin Star" and earns more than \$50,000 annually from television appearances. Mary Webster, who is not rich, arrived here six weeks ago by bus and won a part in the same film as Anthony Perkins' girl friend.

Another Cody: Iron Eyes Cody is known locally as the dean of Indian technical advisers. He's a Cherokee and has been a film adviser since 1929. Cody's basement is called "Mooshead Museum" where he has one of the finest private collections of Indian artifacts in the nation. His latest work was for Walt Disney's "Westward Ho, the Wagons!" However, his duties were somewhat different in this film. He was not only consultant on technical points but also put on costumes to play Mary Stars, a Sioux medicine man.—United Press.

PHOTOGRAPHS

by our Staff Photographers

H.K.F.C. Ball
Motor Rally
6 C.O.D. Athletics
Tung Wah Hospital Ball
Wah Yan Past Students Dance
Motor Rally Prizes at Shell House
Cocktail Party for Indian Soccer Team
"Beginners Please" Radio Hong Kong
"Lady & The Tramp" Gala Premiere
Korean Table Tennis Exhibition at Macpherson Stadium
Arrival of Viscount Aircraft at Kai Tak
His Excellency Governor Visits Taikoo Dockyard
Seafarers Dance at Mission to Seamen
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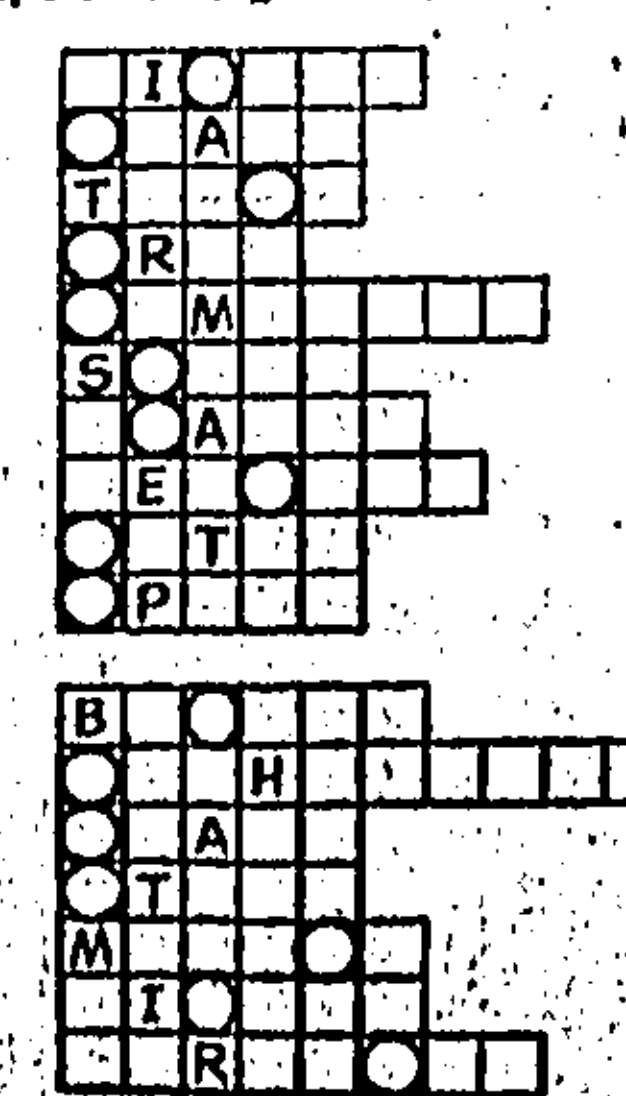
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NAMESAKES

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in the spaces against each of the clues below with a word related to my life. The letters in circles spell out my name. Who am I?



Solution on Page 8



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at consignee's risk and subject to
the wharf's terms and conditions of
storage, and where delivery may be
obtained.

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in the godown for examination by
consignee and the company's sur-
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at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 14th
February, 1957.

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after the 14th February, 1957, will be
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SPAIN-SOVIET RELATIONS SOFTEN ATTRIBUTED TO POSSESSION OF SPANISH GOLD

Madrid, Feb. 11.

A marked softening in the stiffly antagonistic relations between Franco Spain and the Soviet Union is attributed here to Russia's possession of Spanish gold valued unofficially at 733,899,000 dollars, although neither Spaniards nor Russians have revealed the exact figure.

The recent return to the Government of General Francisco Franco at the desire of the late Dr. Juan Negrin, the last Prime Minister of Republican Spain, of the official receipt given by Russia when the Spanish gold reserves reached Moscow in February 1937, opens up a prospect of long and hard bargaining between Spain and the Soviet Union.

It has already given a "new look" to Soviet-Spanish relations.

Some Surprise

The New York correspondent of the Madrid newspaper, Arriba, wrote recently: "Soviet diplomats at the United Nations have not been making much these days with their Western colleagues."

"There was some surprise, therefore, in diplomatic circles, when the Soviet, Bulgarian, Polish, Rumanian, Yugoslav, Ukrainian and Belorussian delegates, all in very amiable mood, attended the reception given last night by the Spanish delegate to the United Nations Organisation.

"Although there was vodka available, the Soviet delegates showed an enthusiastic preference for Spanish sherry."

The correspondent of Arriba in London cabled recently: "I get the impression after discreet inquiries that the Soviet Union would not be opposed to considering the return of the gold under certain conditions."

Another "sign of the times" has been the recent visit to Moscow of a Spanish Red Cross delegation, headed by Dr. Luis de la Serna, to discuss the

Ramadier Outlines New Plan

Paris, Feb. 11.
The French Finance Minister, M. Paul Ramadier, today announced a plan designed to redress the nation's balance of payments by cutting imports, boosting exports and reducing internal public expenditure.

His plan outlined in a press statement, makes these points:

1. Increased government finance for foreign market research and long-term promotional activities.

2. Continuance of export aids—now limited to 15 per cent of the export value of goods—as long as France has a payments deficit.

EVERY EFFORT

3. Every effort will be made to cut government expenditure. Credits in the 1957 budget totalling \$250 million sterling have been blocked and M. Ramadier hopes to convert these into permanent economies.

4. A "Buy French" campaign among industrialists urging them to re-equip with French-built machinery.

5. Additional petrol allowances would be allowed foreigners so as to stimulate the tourist trade. Frenchmen, on the other hand, would be urged to stay at home.—Reuter.

Where Is Nagy?

London, Feb. 11.
Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, the British Foreign Secretary, told a question in the House of Commons today Britain would continue to raise the question of the whereabouts of Mr. Imre Nagy whenever Hungary was discussed in the United Nations.
Mr. Nagy was Prime Minister during the October revolt.—China Mail Special.



Soviet-Czech Declaration

Doria Chafik's Action Deplored

Cairo, Feb. 11.
Presidents of Egyptian women's organisations strongly denounced the hunger strike of Mrs. Doria Chafik, the Egyptian suffragette leader, as "behaviour harming the reputation of Egyptian women abroad."

In a statement, the 28 women presidents asked:

"In whose interest does Madame Chafik describe the present regime in Egypt as a dictatorial rule leading the country to bankruptcy and chaos?"

"Does Chafik consider a policy of independence and national and economic liberation as bankruptcy?"

"She is spreading poisonous Israeli propaganda," the statement added.
Her physician described her this morning as very weak and in need of special medical treatment.—China Mail Special.

Honduras Elections

Belize, Feb. 11.
General elections are to be held in British Honduras not later than March 23, it was officially announced here today.

Some 12,000 voters will be called upon to elect nine members of this Caribbean colony's Legislative Assembly.

The country's first general elections in April, 1954, ended in a sweeping victory for the Anti-British Peoples' United Party, which gained eight of the nine contested seats.

The first legislative assembly was dissolved by the Governor, Mr. C. H. Thornley, on January 31.

Under the constitution the normal life of the assembly is three years.—China Mail Special.

STEEL POOL INCREASES OUTPUT

Strasbourg, Feb. 12.
The long-term targets of the four-year-old European Coal and Steel Pool are to be discussed here today.

A four-day meeting of the Pool's six-nation "parliament" will also take stock of what has been achieved since the Pool was created.

A report on the Pool's activities and achievements by one of the architects of united Europe, M. Pierre Wigny, a former Belgian Cabinet Minister, will open the session.

M. Wigny says in his report that the six-nation Pool has already become a "political reality."—China Mail Special.

University Students Oppose Apartheid Policy

By HAIG NICHOLSON

Johannesburg, Feb. 11.

Students here and in Capetown have closed their ranks in determined opposition to the Nationalist Government's plan to strengthen its apartheid policy by enforcing racial segregation in South Africa's universities.

In both cities, students carrying placards with slogans such as "Keep Our Universities Open And Free" and "Closed Universities Mean Closed Minds", have staged public demonstrations against apartheid being applied to academic life. They have also presented petitions of protest to the minister of education, Mr. J. H. Viljoen.

"Academic Freedom Committees" have been set up both in Johannesburg and Capetown by the students' representative councils to fight university apartheid, which is scheduled as a subject of legislation during the present parliamentary session.

BIG TEST AHEAD

"We realise we have a big test ahead of us," declared Mr. Magnus Gunther, chairman of the committee here, "but we shall try to convince the government of our utmost sincerity. We do not wish to be white, pink or blue students. We only want to be students. As students it is our aim to gain the qualities of tolerance and understanding which are so essential to the conduct of affairs in this country."

There are nine universities in South Africa. Four do not admit non-white students. Rhodes does not normally admit them, and Fort Hare, which is associated with Rhodes, is for non-whites and admits European students only in exceptional cases. Natal University is already segregated into sections for whites and non-whites.

Only two universities, those of Capetown and Johannesburg's Witwatersrand, admit students without racial discrimination. They are the centres of learning

mainly affected by the Government's new apartheid proposal. About 20,000 full-time students attend South African universities, of whom 1,000 are non-white. Non-white students attending the universities in Johannesburg and Capetown, where the policy of non-segregation has operated since early in the present century, number under 500.

TEMPORARY

Not until after the Nationalist Party gained power as a result of the general election in May 1948, did opposition to the liberal policy at Johannesburg and Capetown universities become apparent.

Dr. A. I. Malan, the then Prime Minister, spoke about the "temporary and intolerable" situation in the mixed universities. While the government applied restrictive measures against the universities, such as refusing entry permits to Indian and African students from other territories who wished to study in South Africa, student opposition to the apartheid policy was supported by the governing bodies of Johannesburg and Capetown universities and by professors and lecturers.

The Nationalist Government, in 1951 proclaimed that the universities are "nationally independent, but alleged that there was social intermingling with 'undesirable consequences' at the open universities.

Although the Holloway Commission reported that apartheid in South African universities is "absolutely and practically impossible," the Government has declared its intention to introduce a policy of segregation "regardless of cost."

Newspaper comment in South Africa on this, as on other apartheid issues, is divided. The pro-government Die Transvaler declared: "The student bodies at Capetown and Johannesburg universities only desire to keep the gates open to cheat non-European students. They are hypocrites. The open universities exert a misleading force for a sham of equality and unity, and whom is fraud. It has often been noticed that the presence of non-Europeans in these universities leads to tension. Apartheid in our universities would be to the advantage of both—Europeans and non-Europeans."

DEFYING OPINION

The opposition English-language Rand Daily Mail, stated: "The Government's determination to go ahead with university apartheid legislation is another manifestation of its willingness to defy public opinion whenever it stands such defiance in the way of its political purposes. The Government has made up its mind to exclude non-Europeans from the universities in measures, which will once again make South Africa's name notorious in the history of the world, and which must eventually cost the country many millions of pounds."—China Mail Special.

Tolstoy Most Translated Author

Paris, Feb. 11.
Tolstoy whose work was translated in 29 countries was the most translated of any literary author during 1956, according to a report issued today by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

The report on UNESCO index translations, which lists translated works published in 55 countries said of literary authors Shakespeare came second, Hans Christian Andersen third. They were followed by Maxim Gorky, Anton Chekhov, Henrik Ibsen, Balzac and Jack London.

The most translated woman writer was Pearl Buck and Agatha Christie headed the list of translated detective fiction writers.

The report said that, partly because of the numerous translations published in the many languages of the Soviet Union that country headed the list for the number of translations published with a total of 4,282 titles. Germany was second with 2,019 titles, and Czechoslovakia third with 1,478 titles.

The Bible was the most translated work in Germany, the Netherlands, United Kingdom and the United States.—China Mail Special.

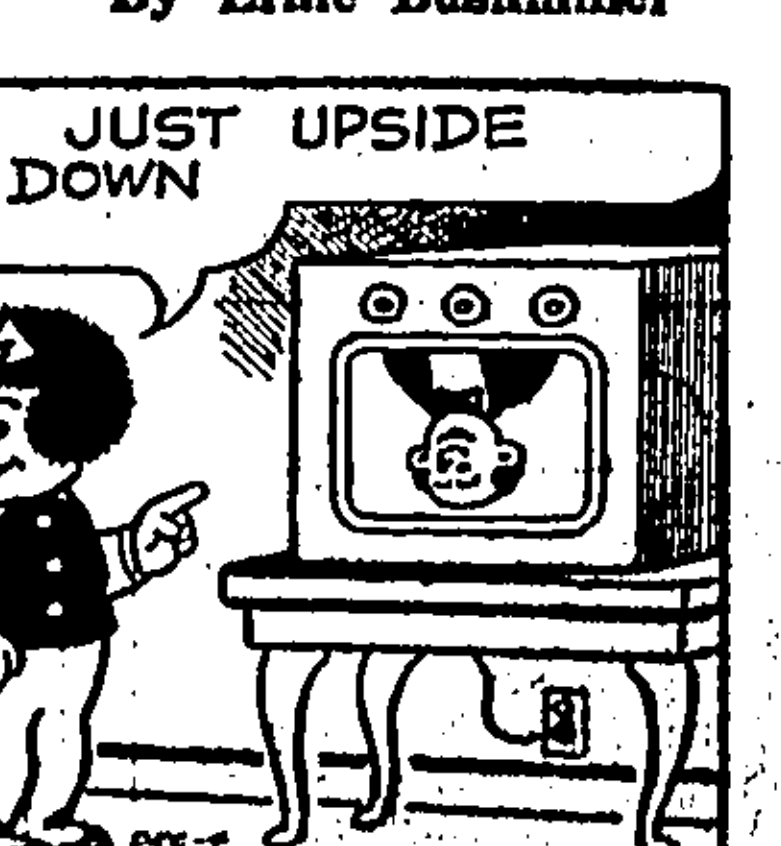
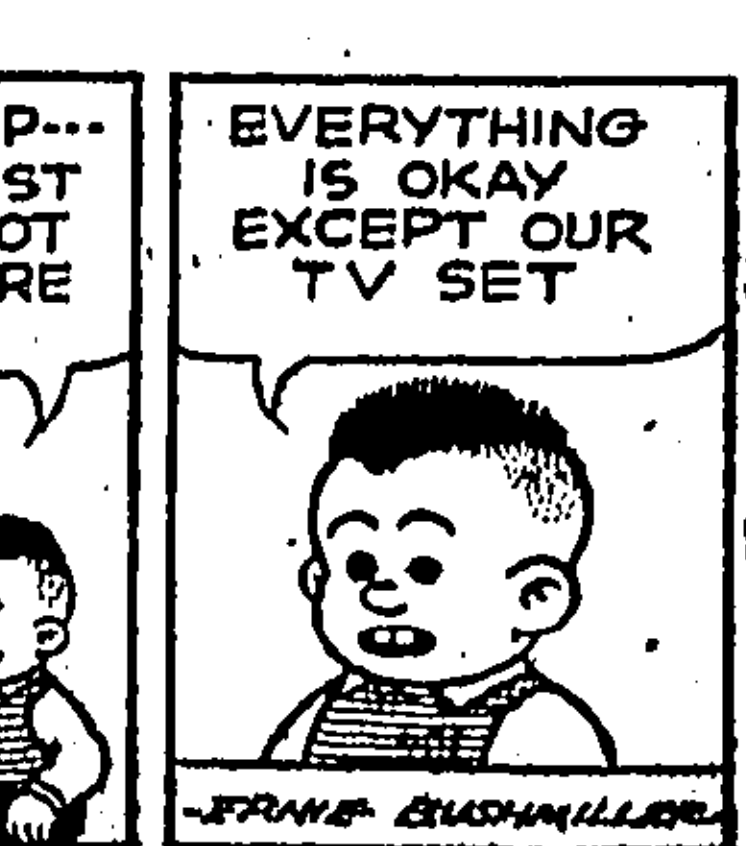
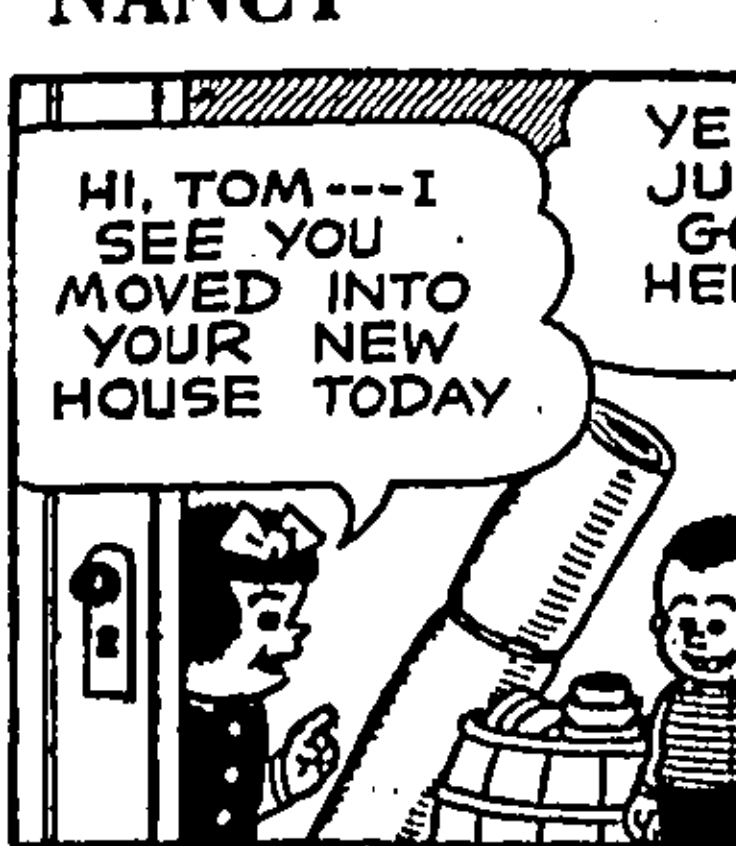
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TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Bank Rate Has No Mystic Powers

DOES NOT ACT AS MONETARY TRAFFIC SIGNAL

From RONALD BOXALL

London, Feb. 11.

An unexpected outcome of the monetary policy introduced—or rather reintroduced after years of disuse—by Mr Butler in 1951 is almost a mystic belief in the efficacy of the bank rate as an instrument for altering the course of the economy.

No doubt this attitude has been planted in the layman's mind by the enthusiastic outpourings of the protagonists of orthodox monetary policy. The result is that a kind of drama—or at least a sense of something significant happening in the marvellous world of high finance all the more intriguing because it is not properly understood—attaches to changes in the rate.

Attempts to popularise the theory of monetary control in which interest rates play a key part have characterised the bank rate as a traffic signal. When it goes up the Government is said to have shown the "red light", meaning that we must all be prepared for a bout of austerity. Similarly, when it has gone down it has been taken as the "green light", a signal that all is well and we can go ahead and spend our money.

Beliefs Wrong

Needless to say both beliefs are wrong. But that they are popularly held is reflected in the fact that each change in the bank rate is announced in bold headlines to the newspaper reading public as a "surprise" or even a "shock." Last week's change when the rate was cut from 5½ per cent to 5 per cent was no exception—apart from the fact that the gilt-edged market, which is the most immediately affected by the change, has been actively anticipating it since the beginning of the year.

The foregoing does not mean that changes in the bank rate are unimportant. They are—as the reaction in financial circles testifies. But they are important for reasons other than those attributed to them by the lay public.

The bank rate is the rate of interest charged by the Bank of England to rediscount short term money bills. The finance houses who deal in these bills are anxious not to leave themselves so short of funds by over-lending—that they are "forced into the bank" and have to borrow against short term bills at the bank rate which is a higher rate of interest than they have charged those who borrowed from them. The rate of interest that finance houses will charge for a short term loan—nowadays mainly to the Government—against bills, is therefore necessarily below—but not too far below—the bank rate.

Anticipation

When the City judges that the time is ripe for a fall in the bank rate they will try to anticipate it. And they can do this by bidding up the price of gilt-edged securities—thus bringing down the effective rate of interest on them—or offering short term loans to the Government at lower interest rates.

Both these things have been happening recently. The Financial Times index of government securities (gilt-edged) prices had risen steadily from 82.30 at the end of last November to 89.50 at the end of the week before the Treasury bill rate had fallen from nearly 5-1/10th per cent early last December to under 4-9/10th per cent. So much for the "surprise" when the change was eventually made.

In fact what has happened is that the Chancellor of the

Lincoln's Birthday

New York, Feb. 11. Major securities and commodity exchanges in the US will operate as usual tomorrow, Lincoln's birthday, no longer celebrated as a holiday in Wall Street.

It will be a holiday only for the banks, markets such as rubber, hides, tin, lead, zinc, burlap, cocoa, coffee and sugar and the N.Y. Produce exchange. —United Press.

N.Y. COTTONSEED OIL PRICES

New York, Feb. 11. Prices of cottonseed oil futures closed today in cents per lb. as follows:

March	19.10
May	18.05
July	16.70-16.89
Sept.	15.70
Oct.	15.00-15.40
Nov.	14.88
Dec.	15.30
Jan.	15.30
Mar.	15.30

—United Press.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$320,000. Noon quotations are the morning's transactions:

Shares	Buyers	Sellers	Sales
BANKS			
HSBC	1000		1000
Bank of China	200		200
Bank of Communications	200		200
Bank of East Asia	200		200
Bank of India	200		200
Bank of Japan	200		200
Bank of Korea	200		200
Bank of London	200		200
Bank of Mexico	200		200
Bank of New York	200		200
Bank of Paris	200		200
Bank of Portugal	200		200
Bank of Russia	200		200
Bank of Spain	200		200
Bank of Siam	200		200
Bank of Sweden	200		200
Bank of Switzerland	200		200
Bank of the Netherlands	200		200
Bank of Belgium	200		200
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New York Sugar Market

New York, Feb. 11. World No. 4 sugar futures closed today 2½ to 20 points higher with sales of 742 contracts.

Domestic No. 6 sugar futures closed unchanged to 3 points higher with sales of four contracts.

Free-holiday covering and a speculative trade demand imparted a note of strength in the world contract in a less active market. The market will remain closed tomorrow for observance of Lincoln's birthday.

Contract No. 4 (world)

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MARINE AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT.
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CHINA MAIL

NEW! SHEAFFERS
Feathertouch
BALLPOINT

Page 10 TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1957.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

RECORD-PLAYER

IT was, by a long way, the handsomest Christmas present that Joan received. A record-player. The handsomest present and, on all counts, the most appropriate. Joan is lonely, she loves music, she works for people who sell gramophone records so she will be able to get them wholesale, let's give her a record-player, she's always wanted one. Those were the thoughts, ideal thoughts, that went with the present in its Christmas wrappings. Joan was thrilled with the gift.

THE MIGHT HAVE BEEN

IT was de-lovely, delicious, everything the songs said. Joan wished she had some records to play on the machine. But after long spells of being ill-bronchitis—the £5 15s. a week she earned was not enough up to the hilt on household commitments. Nothing to share for records, privilege-price or otherwise.

So the record-player stayed silent, and Joan, regarding it, thought how things might have been had her husband been around. The fun they would have had, but a Japanese bullet killed her husband in Burma. At 45, Joan knew all about widowhood. She longed to put the record-player to full use.

SHE DIDN'T SELL THEM?

JOAN began to steal records from the place where she worked. She stole 23. The music from them kept her company wonderfully. Then she was caught, and the shock to her employers was nearly as great as to herself. She had been trusted there for so long.

At Clerkenwell, Joan, a dark-haired, nice-looking, frightened woman, pleaded guilty to the thefts. "She didn't steal to sell the records," asked the magistrate, Mr. Frank Powell. "Definitely not," said a detective-sergeant. Joan whispered: "I'm extremely sorry."

She was discharged conditionally, ordered to pay £2 2s. costs. She went back to her home. Her job was gone, so was the solace of music.

HEATED WORDS IN UN DEBATE

New York, Feb. 11. Bitter Israeli-Arab differences today erupted unexpectedly in the United Nations debate on the Algerian question. Dr Victor Belaunde, of Peru, chairman of the political committee now in its second week of debate on French policy in Algeria, had to intervene repeatedly to end the outburst.

It was sparked by Mr. Emile Najjar, the Israeli delegate who took exception to accusations made by Arab speakers about alleged Israeli "aggression" against Egypt.

"CRUEL" MINUTES

Mr. Najjar insisted that he had the right to reply to accusations against his country made by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Iraq. He only wanted a few minutes but these might be "cruel" minutes as far as the Arab delegates were concerned. He went on to refer to Egyptian belligerence against Israel when Dr Belaunde intervened again to appeal for an end to the acrimonious debate.

FOR AND AGAINST

Before the clash, a number of delegates spoke for and against French policy in Algeria, which is providing the longest consecutive debate in the present General Assembly. Thanat Khoman, of Thailand, said his delegation would submit a draft resolution on the issue with some other delegates at a later stage. (It was understood that these other delegations included the Philippines and Japan.)

He said the Assembly could not close the case by simply "hoping for the best" without running the risk of this being interpreted as callous indifference. —Reuter.

Royal Officials Under Fire

San Francisco, Feb. 11. A 28-year-old dancing teacher from Brisbane, today filed a \$100,000 damage suit in Federal Court against Northwest Orient Airlines, Inc. for injuries which she suffered when a cup of hot tea was spilled on her.

SCANDALOUS INJUSTICE

The Daily Herald, official organ of the opposition Labour Party, asserts that "scandalous injustice has been done to the Queen, the Duke, and to this country by the ineptitude with which this matter has been handled."

Peterborough, a columnist in the right-wing Daily Telegraph says that "not for the first time some of the less reputable American newspapers have been commenting on the private lives of the royal family. Their conjectures have lacked both truth and taste."

The Daily Telegraph writer, referring to the Duke's decision to stay in Gibraltar, declares that plans for this week in the light of imminent petrol rationing.

He adds: "Just as the Queen substituted a train journey for her intended flight to Scotland, so the Duke's flight from London would be inappropriate at the present time." —Reuter.

Selwyn Lloyd's "Grand Design"

London, Feb. 11.

Mr Selwyn Lloyd, British Foreign Secretary, said here tonight that now was "a time of opportunity in the development of European co-operation."

SOME BEGINNINGS

"The arms control agency is at work, some beginnings have been made by the standing armament committee, but I feel that there is a very great deal that could be done by way of co-operation and collaboration in the fields of research, development and production, to prevent overlapping and to make economies in effort and resources."

HIS VISION

Repeating his recent proposal for a new "grand design" for Europe Mr Lloyd said he wanted to see "a single assembly where parliamentarians can meet to discuss all aspects of Western co-operation."

GOOD RELATIONS

Mr Lloyd welcomed the recent appointment of German General Hans Speidel as Commander of the allied land forces of Central Europe.

EARLY MORNING ACCIDENTS

In two early morning accidents yesterday, a Chinese woman and a man received injuries necessitating their treatment and detention in hospital.

MAJORITY UNLIKELY

This resolution, which also asks Mr Hammarskjold, United Nations Secretary-General, to help in negotiations for a ceasefire has little chance of succeeding in the committee in its present form in the view of observers here, and it has less chance of gaining the necessary two-third majority in the General Assembly.

Wallets Stolen

Two women theatre patrons were relieved of their wallets in Kowloon yesterday.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Oh, Marge is a swell girl but she's too intelligent—she's so smart a guy can't tell her anything!"

HUNGARIANS URGED TO DEMONSTRATE

Budapest, Feb. 11. Letters calling for nation-wide anti-Communist demonstrations on March 15 and April 4 are circulating throughout Hungary today.

One such letter which got into the hands of Western correspondents in Budapest appealed for action by Hungary's dispirited millions. It asked each recipient to send copies of the letter to ten friends.

The letter called on Hungarians to demonstrate that all brave men and women were not killed in the fight against Russian might. The dates chosen were March 15, national holiday commemorating Hungary's previous great uprising against suppression in 1848, and April 4, anniversary of the Russian "liberation" of Hungary at the end of World War II.

The letter asked: 1. A boycott on political daily newspapers. 2. On March 15 nobody should work and everybody should be on the streets between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

"NOT COWARDS"

"We are not cowards, but in an armed fight we will all perish," the letter said. "Therefore we have had to look for a new way."

MORE FRIENDLY

"The note will naturally be answered. It is certainly much more friendly in tone and this I naturally welcome."

Arab Leaders To Meet

Amman, Feb. 11. King Hussein of Jordan, King Saud of Saudi Arabia, President Nasser of Egypt and President Shukri of Koutay of Syria will meet in Cairo on February 23 to discuss King Saud's recent talks with President Eisenhower in Washington. It was understood from usually reliable sources here today. —Reuter.

Soviet Notes

Moscow, Feb. 11. Soviet Foreign Minister D. T. Shepilov summoned the U.S., British and French Ambassadors to the Foreign Ministry this evening and handed them notes reportedly on the Mid-East situation. —United Press.

44 SAILORS DONATE BLOOD

Forty-four officers and men from Her Majesty's Royal Australian Navy have responded to a British Red Cross Society appeal for blood donations. Each man this morning gave a pint of blood aboard their ships, the frigates Queensborough and Quickmatch now undergoing refit at the Royal Naval Dockyard.

It was stated that the blood bank at Kowloon Hospital had been very low with a man badly in need of a blood transfusion. The Kowloon Hospital made an appeal to the British Red Cross Society which in turn appealed to the Royal Navy.

Mrs. Lamb of the Red Cross, Miss A. Laurensen, a nursing sister of Kowloon Hospital, and a woman doctor from the St John Ambulance Brigade went on board the vessels for the operations.

THE DONORS

From H.M.A.S. Quickmatch—CPO F.W.J. O'Neil, L.S. A.J. Moore, AB Christenson, LM (E) L.M. Nelson, POM (E) L. Whiteley, POM (E) W. Hack, POM (E) R.G. McNamara, Tel. E. Maybrough, LM (E) C.C. Ingalls, M (E) 1. M. Samson, M (E) 1. C. Spurge, AB W.R. Farr, M (E) 1. K.G. Ainsworth, AB B.L. Adams, PO R. James, M1 E.R. Mason, PO EL N.M. Robinson, M (E) 1. K.R. Buschman, Ord. D.L. Trembath, C.M. T. Glen, N/Sgt N. P. Sarscey, Chaplain Long, D.W. Toy, and LM (E) S.J. Dannatt.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 5.30 p.m. Time for Children presented by Alice in Wonderland. 6 p.m. Time Signal, Program Summary. 6.30 p.m. The Demi Hour. 7 p.m. Variety to Music. A programme by the Band of the North Staffordshire Regiment directed by Commander Leonard Campbell. 7.30 p.m. Time Signal, The News. 7.45 p.m. The Weather Report. 7.55 p.m. The Jimmy Wilde Story (BBC), written by Tony Van den Bergh. 8 p.m. The News. 8.15 p.m. The Jimmy Wilde Story (BBC), written by Tony Van den Bergh. 8.30 p.m. The News. 8.45 p.m. The Jimmy Wilde Story (BBC), written by Tony Van den Bergh. 9 p.m. The News. 9.15 p.m. The Jimmy Wilde Story (BBC), written by Tony Van den Bergh. 9.30 p.m. The News. 9.45 p.m. The Jimmy Wilde Story (BBC), written by Tony Van den Bergh. 10 p.m. The News. 10.15 p.m. The Jimmy Wilde Story (BBC), written by Tony Van den Bergh. 10.30 p.m. The News. 10.45 p.m. The Jimmy Wilde Story (BBC), written by Tony Van den Bergh. 11 p.m. The News. 11.15 p.m. The Jimmy Wilde Story (BBC), written by Tony Van den Bergh. 11.30 p.m. The News. 11.45 p.m. The Jimmy Wilde Story (BBC), written by Tony Van den Bergh. 12 p.m. The News. 12.15 p.m. The Jimmy Wilde Story 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